

Moretele Local Municipality

Integrated Development Plan – Draft 2020/2021



Revision Control

Draft

Department of the Municipal Manager

IDP/PMS Unit

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mayor' forewords

The Municipal Systems Act (No.32) of 2000 (MSA) requires that local government structures prepare Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). The IDP serves as a tool for transforming local governments towards facilitation and management of development within their areas of jurisdiction. The MSA identifies the IDP as the vehicle to be used in the achievement of these goals.

The Municipal Finance Management Act (Act no. 56 of 2003) secures sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the municipality and other institutions in the local spheres of government. It does this by ensuring that its developmental programmes are aligned to its budget, and in so doing Moretele Local Municipality, through its integrated development planning process, therefore delivers in accordance with the community needs and priorities, whilst committing to the budgetary programmes as enacted by the Auditor- General.

Moretele Municipality's commitment to developing a "caring and liveable municipality" has been the focal point of the five (5) year IDP, with a specific emphasis on the alignment of the Municipal Vision, strategy and implementation. The focus is on building a more inclusive developmental local government that translate the Municipality's vision into action.

The final revised 2020/2021 IDP has been prepared against the background of the objective of the Moretele Local Municipality (MLM), which is in line with the government's aim of addressing the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment in the country.

During the annual revisions of the IDP plan, it is important to be mindful of the need for alignment with all National, Provincial and Local Government imperatives. The IDP is not only a local government programme but the delivery plan of entire government in a particular local space.

The review of this IDP should be seen as a governments plan, not just of the MLM. Government perspective of IDP is that of addressing all service delivery issues, with a particular interest in addressing job creation, poverty and eradicating the inequalities of the past.

Lastly, it is in the main the cooperation and support of our sector partners and communities that continue to encourage us to work with added speed to ensure that everything necessary is done to secure the attainment of the goals that we have been mandated to achieve.

Councillor, M A Monaheng
Mayor

Overview by the Accounting Officer

The 2020/2021 Draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) builds on the progress made in the acceleration of services to various communities in the municipal jurisdiction. Huge infrastructure backlogs around water, roads and sanitation remain a critical challenge that municipality should harness its financial and institutional capacity to deliver in the medium term. These is acknowledged in cognisance of the of the many great strides in the delivery of essential services in the preceding periods.

The 2020/2021 IDP process seeks to place the commitment to deliver on the mandate Council at the core of all our operations. Policy review and application, employee development and empowerment, financial stabilisation measures, maintaining of control instruments and accountability processes and stakeholder involvement and engagement remains central in all our programmes going forward.

The 2018/2019 audit opinion by the Auditor General of South Africa and the subsequent action plans developed has assisted the municipality in correcting the deficiencies on our planning, implementation reporting and accountability systems. This draft IDP continues on a trajectory of service acceleration, growth and development.

B.T. Makwela
Acting Municipal Manager

1. Introduction

The 2020/2021 Final Integrated Development Plan (IDP) provides an opportunity to the municipal council, constituent community and other interested stakeholders to journey together towards a developmental path aimed at ensuring access to basic services and infrastructure and to harness growth and development for all the local community.

The review process further provides an opportunity to the municipal council to consider and review its institutional systems and capacity to deliver on its mandate consistent with section 152 of the Constitutional (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996) and other related legislations and policies.

2. IDP Process Rationale

The current local government system has to a large extent placed a great deal of responsibility on municipalities who constitute the local sphere of governance. A responsibility of being key anchors of development and transformation at local level. Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) illuminates the critical objects for local government, which are to:

- i. Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
- ii. Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- iii. To promote social and economic development
- iv. Promote safe and healthy environment
- v. Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations on matters of local government

Municipalities are required and empowered by various legislations enacted to give effect to the realisation of these objects. The Local Government White Paper (1998) advanced that the IDP, Performance Management and the Budget are the tools available to municipalities in discharging their development mandate. Section 23 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) as amended requires that a municipality must undertake developmentally-oriented planning so as to ensure that it

- (a) strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution;
- (b) gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution; and 10
- (c) together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in sections 4, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

Section 24. (1) of the Constitution provides that the planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of co-operative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution.

Importantly section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act requires that each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which—

- (a) links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;

Annual review and amendment of integrated development plan

Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act provides that a municipal council

- (a) must review its integrated development plan—
 - (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4 i; and
 - (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- (b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

Further the section 3 of the Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations (2001) provides for the following in relation to process of amending municipal integrated development plans, that:

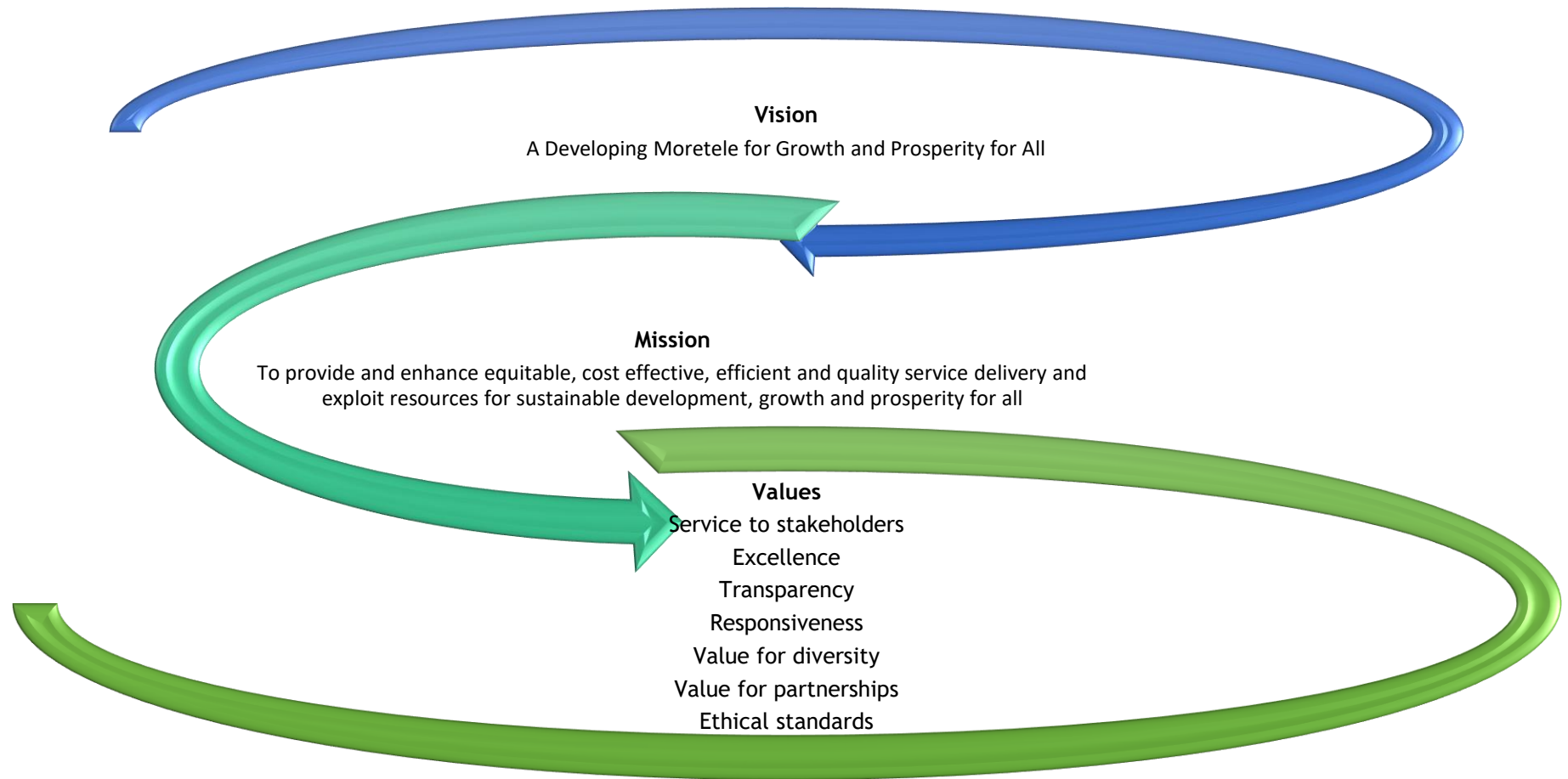
- (1) - Only a member or committee of a municipal council may introduce a proposal for amending the municipality's integrated development plan in the council.
- (2) Any proposal for amending a municipality's integrated development plan must be-
 - (a) accompanied by a memorandum setting out the reasons for the proposal; and
 - (b) aligned with the framework adopted in terms of section 27 of the Act.
- (3) An amendment to a municipality's integrated development plan is adopted by a decision taken by a municipal council in accordance with the rules and orders of the council.
- (4) No amendment to a municipality's integrated development plan may be adopted by the municipal council unless-
 - (a) all the members of the council have been given reasonable notice;
 - (b) the proposed amendment has been published for public comment for a period of *at least* 21 days in a manner that allows the public an opportunity to make representations with regard to the proposed amendment;
 - (c) the municipality, if it is a district municipality, has complied with sub-regulation; and
 - (d) the municipality, if it is a local municipality, has complied with sub-regulation

- (5) A district municipality that considers an amendment to its integrated development plan must-
 - (a) consult all the local municipalities in the area of the district municipality on the proposed amendment; and
 - (b) take all comments submitted to it by the local municipalities in that area into account before it takes a final decision on the proposed amendment.

- (6) A local municipality that considers an amendment to its integrated development plan must-
 - (a) consult the district municipality in whose area it falls on the proposed amendment; and
 - (b) take all comments submitted to it by the district municipality into account before it takes a final decision on the proposed amendment.

The 2020/2021 Final IDP process is approached consistent with the above provisions.

3. Municipal Vision, Mission and Values



4. Legislative Framework for the drafting and Approval of the Integrated Development Plan

4.1 IDP Development Process

Legislative Framework

The following key legislations provide a broad framework for the requirement and development of the integrated development plan

Legislation / Policy	Key Directive	
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996)	<p>Section 152 requires local government to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities • Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner • To promote social and economic development • Promote safe and healthy environment • Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations on matters of local government 	<p>Further section 153 requires that municipalities must -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Structure and manage its administration, and budgeting, and planning processes to give priority to basic needs of the community and to promote social and economic development of the community, and ○ Participate in national and provincial development programmes
Municipal Systems Act (2000)	<p>Section 25(1) stipulates that municipal council's must within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality.</p> <p>Section 30 of the Municipal Systems Act empowers the Executive Committee and or a Committee of councillors appointed by Council to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manage the drafting of the municipality's integrated Development Plan ○ Assign responsibilities in this regard to the municipal Manager, and ○ Submit the draft plan to municipal council for adoption by council requires that the management of the drafting process <p>Section 26 articulates what should constitute the core components of the municipal IDP which are as follows -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation ○ A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality ○ The council's operational strategies ○ Applicable disaster management plans ○ A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years, and

Legislation Policy	/ Key Directive
	<p>emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services ○ The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs <p>○ The key performance indicators and performance targets</p> <p>Section 29 requires that the process followed to draft the IDP must be in accordance with a predetermined programme specifying time frames for the different steps and through appropriate steps allow community consultation and participation including organs of state.</p> <p>Section 34 requires that municipalities reviews their Integrated Development Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annually in accordance with the assessment of its performance measurements, and ○ <p>To the extent that changing circumstances so demand.</p>
<p>Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations (2001)</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>stipulates that at least the Integrated Development Plan of the a municipality must identify -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institutional framework , which must include the organogram required for - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The implementation of the integrated development plan ○ Addressing the municipality's internal transformation needs • Any investment initiatives in the municipality • Any development initiatives in the municipality, including infrastructure, physical, social, economic and institutional development • All known projects, plans and programmes to be implemented within the municipality by any organ of state <p>The regulations further requires that the financial plan reflected in the IDP must -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the budget projects • Indicate financial resources that are available for capital projects development and operational expenditure • Include the financial strategy that defines sound financial management and expenditure control, as well as ways and means of increasing revenues and the external funding for the municipality and its development priorities and the objectives, which strategy may address the following - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Revenue raising strategies ○ Asset management strategies ○ Financial management strategies

Legislation Policy /	Key Directive	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key performance indicators set by the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capital financing strategies ○ Operational financing strategies ○ Strategies that will enhance cost-effectiveness
Municipal Finance Management Act (2003)	<p>Section 21(1) requires that the Mayor of a municipality must -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinate the process for the preparation of the annual budget and for the reviewing of the municipality's integrated development plan and the budget related policies to ensure that the tabled budget and any revision of the integrated development plan and the related policies are mutually consistent and credible. ○ At least ten months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ the preparation and tabling of the annual budget ✚ the annual review of - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act • the budget and related policies ✚ the tabling and adoption of amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget related policies, and any consultative process forming part of the process

4.2 Allocated Powers and Functions

4.2.1 Object of Local Government

Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic Mandates local government to perform the following functions -

- a) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities

- b) to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- c) to promote social and economic development
- d) to promote safe and healthy environment, and
- e) to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government

The table below provides a list of allocated powers and functions of the municipality in accordance with Schedule 4 B and 5 B of the Constitution and Sections 83, 84, 85 and 86 of the Municipal Structures Act. The table below gives an indication of how the municipality has fared in the performance of the allocated functions

4.2.2 Powers and Functions

The table below provides a list of allocated powers and functions of the municipality in accordance with Schedule 4 B and 5 B of the Constitution (1996) and Sections 83, 84, 85 and 86 of the Municipal Structures Act.

Authorized Functions			Non Authorized
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Pollution • Local tourism • Municipal Airport • Storm Water • Sanitation • Billboards and the Display of Advertisement in Public Places • Control of Public Nuisance • Fencing and Fences • Local Amenities • Local Sports Facilities • Municipal Parks and Recreation • Public Places • Street Lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Regulation • Municipal airport • Municipal Public Transport • Trading Regulations • Beaches and Amusement Facilities • Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria • Control of Undertaking that Sell Liquor to the public • Licensing of dogs • Markets • Noise Pollution • Refuse Removal, refuse Dumps and solid waste disposal • Traffic and Parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Care Facilities • Municipal planning • Pontoons and Ferries • Water (potable) • Billboards and the Display of Advertisement in Public Places • Cleansing • Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals • Licensing of undertakings that sell food to the Public • Municipal Abattoirs • Pounds • Street Trading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Fire fighting • Municipal Health Services

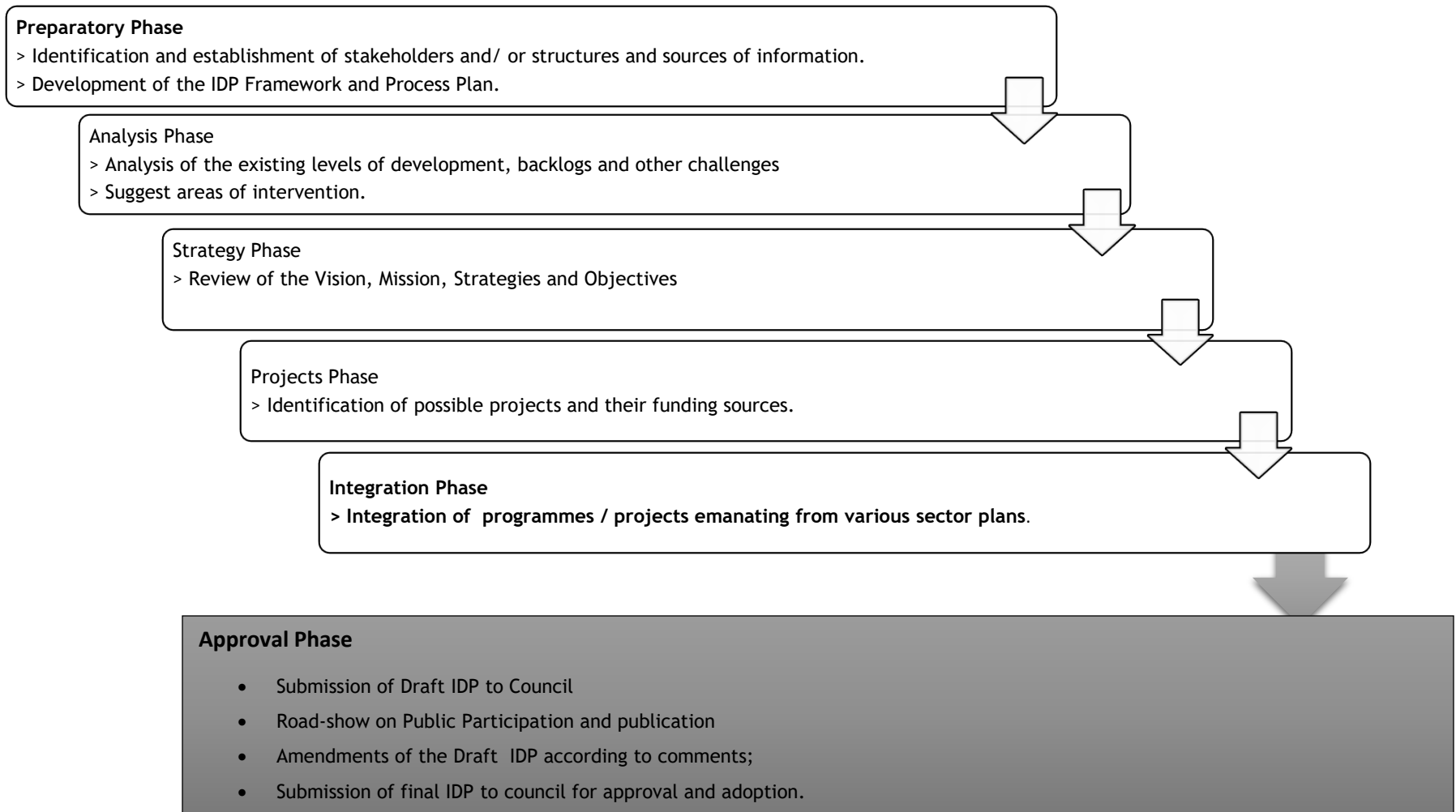
5. IDP Review Process undertaken

The review process is informed and guided by the 2020/2021 IDP/Budget Process Plan approved by Council in August 2019 which heralded a journey consistent with section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) compelling the municipality to review annually the approved 5 year IDP. The process plan is summarised by the following figures.

5.1 Key Structures and processes



5.2 Key phases/stages of the IDP Process and Activities

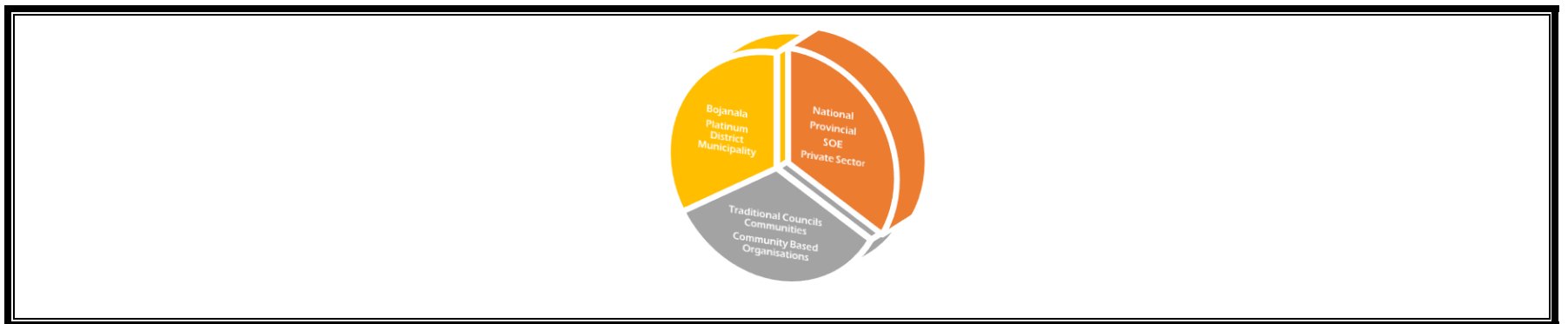


5.3 Institutional Arrangements

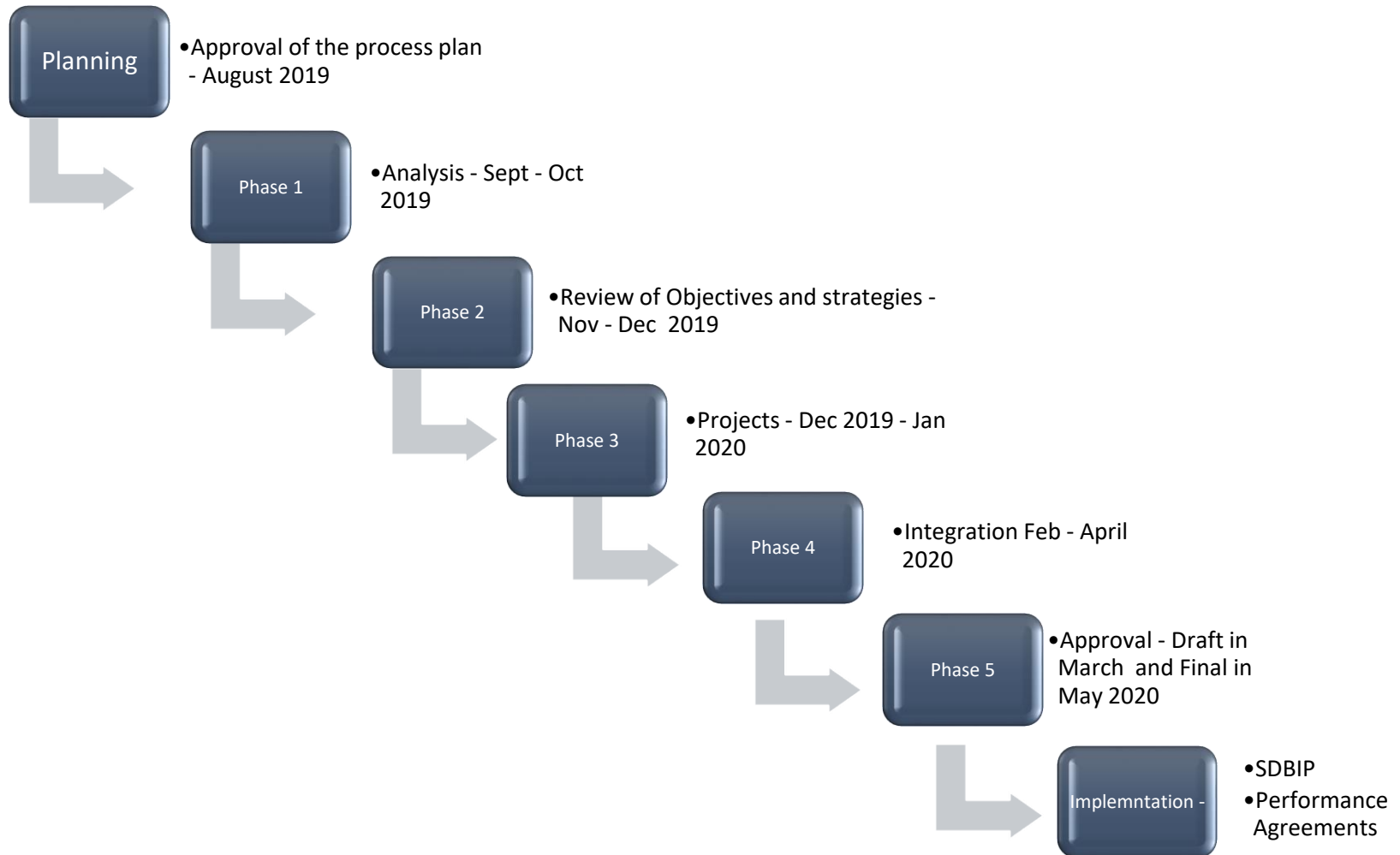
5.3.1 Internal Structures



5.3.2 External Structures



5.4 Schedule of Key Activities



5.5 Ward-based Identified Needs 2020/2021

Pursuant to the approval of the 2020/2021 Process Plan, an intensive community consultation programme was ensued which culminated in the development or review of community needs as indicated in the table below:

IDP Needs Consolidation October-November 2019

Ward No	Meeting Date	Venue	Ward Priorities	Location
01	09 November 2019	Tlholoe Community Hall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water (Reservoir) 2. Land Formalization 3. RDP Houses 4. High School with facilities 5. Internal Roads 6. Sports Facilities 7. Bridge and Paving 8. Electrification 9. Disaster (Working on Fire) 10. High mast Lighting 11. Shopping Complex 12. Library 13. Police Station 14. Clinic 24HR Permanent Structure 	Whole ward
03	16 November 2019	Community Hall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal Routes (Cyferskuil, Walman and Utsane) 2. Community Library (Cyferskuil) 3. Safety Park (Cyferskuil) 4. High mast Lighting (Cyferskuil, Walman and Utsane View) 5. Fire Station (Utsane View) 6. Sanitation (Walman west) 7. RDP Houses Walman and Cyferskuil) 8. Electrification (Walman west) 9. Storm Water Control (Utsane view) 10. Primary School (Utsane view) 	Whole Ward

Ward No	Meeting Date	Venue	Ward Priorities	Location
05	10 November 2019		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water 2. Electricity 3. High Mast Lights 4. Roads D369 and D 634 5. Internal Roads 6. RDP Houses 	Whole ward
06	11 November 2019		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal Roads 2. RDP Houses 3. Community Hall 4. Water and Sanitation 5. Electricity/ High mast Lights 6. Sports Complex 7. Fencing of a Cemetery 8. Scholar transport 9. Emergency Services/satellite police station 10. Street naming 	Whole ward
07	09 November 2019	Rabosula Old School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water and sanitation 2. Road D634/5 3. Electricity and high mast light 4. RDP Houses 5. School building-Relebogile Molotlegi 6. Reconstruction of P651(Potholes) 7. Internal Routes and storm water 8. Multi-purpose center/Community hall 9. Agricultural Project 10. Sports Complex 11. Shopping Complex 12. Water Drainage 13. Dumping site 	Water- Whole Ward Sanitation -Norokie Extention & Boikhutsong

Ward No	Meeting Date	Venue	Ward Priorities	Location
09	03 November 2019	Kgapola Super Market	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water 2. High Mast Light 3. Roads Internal Storm water drainage 4. Upgrading of grave yard 5. Title deeds 6. Community Hall 7. Housing Project Phase 11 8. Pedestrian crossing 9. Clinic service 24 hours operations 10. Post office 11. Mall 12. Additional Classes at TK Mokonyane 13. Phase 2 of stadium 	WHOLE WARD
10	10 November 2019	Mmatlhwaela	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water 2. Access Roads 3. Sanitation 4. Housing 5. Community Hall 6. Electricity 7. Sports, Arts & Culture 8. LED Projects 9. Education facilities (Help desk) 10. Community health centre 11. Community Services (Police Services) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whole ward 2. Whole Ward 3. Whole ward 4. New stands in the ward 5. Dikebu 6. Whole ward 7. Whole ward 8. Whole ward 9. Whole ward 10. Mmatlhwaale and Lekgolo 11. Whole ward
11	03 November 2019	Mogogelo Community Hall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Mast Light 2. Roads and Storm Water phase 3 3. High School 4. Sports Centre (fully equipped) 5. Upgrading of cemetery 6. Sports Park 7. Speed Humps 8. Upgrading of clinic 9. Electricity Phase 3 10. Library 11. Water and Sanitation 	Whole ward

Ward No	Meeting Date	Venue	Ward Priorities	Location
12	26 October 2019	Modimokwane P.School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Mast Lights 2. Storm Water phase 1,2,3 Internal roads phase 3 3. Recreational park 4. Yard connection RDP 5. RDP Houses 6. Upgrading of cemetery 7. Provincial Road Mathibestad ,Ratjiepan and Mogogelo 8. Multipurpose facility 9. Sports Complex 10. Sanitation 	Whole ward
13	26 October 2019		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High mast Lights 2. Internal Roads 3. Sports and Recreational Facilities 4. Community Hall 5. 24 Hr Mobile clinics 	Whole ward
14	03 November 2019	Carousel View	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Mast Lights 2. Internal Roads 3. RDP Houses 4. Community Centres 5. Water 6. LED Projects 7. Police Station 8. 24 Hour clinic 	Whole ward
15	09 November 2019		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water 2. RDP Houses 3. Post connection (Electricity) 4. Sanitation 5. Internal Roads and Storm water control 6. Multipurpose centre 7. Upgrading of grave yard 8. High mast lights (6Additional) 9. Old Age Home 10. 24/7 clinic 11. Agricultural Projects 12. Taxi Rank 13. Police station 	Whole Ward
16	27 October 2019	Agrico Hall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RDP Housing 	Whole

Ward No	Meeting Date	Venue	Ward Priorities	Location
			2. Internal Roads and Storm water 3. High Mast Lights 4. Water and Sanitation 5. Community Hall 6. Clinic 7. Satellite Police station	Ward Dan House and Honeyview
18	19 November 2019	Kgagara Office	1. Clinic 2. School 3. Police Station 4. Multi-Purpose centre 5. Recreational Facility 6. RDP Houses	Whole ward
19	19 October 2019	Ward office	1. High Mast Light 2. RDP Houses 3. Internal Routes & Storm Water 4. Satellite Police Station 5. Community hall 6. Water and Sanitation	Whole ward
20	19 October 2019	Mmamathibe Middle School	1. Agricultural Projects 2. Police Station and Court 3. Internal Road 4. Skills Development Centre 5. Cemeteries 6. RDP 7. High Mast Light 8. Water 9. Shopping complex 10. Upgrade of Makapanstad Stadium	Whole Ward
21	19 October 2019	Magaba Abet Centre	1. Water-Yard Connection 2. Internal Routes & Storm Water Drainage 3. High Mast Light and energizing 4. Housing (RDP) 5. Community Hall 6. Health Centre 24 Hours service 7. Agricultural Projects 8. Sports & Recreation Centre	1. Whole ward 2. Kontant & Kgomo-kgomo 3. whole ward 4. whole ward 5. ? 6. Kgomo-kgomo 7. Whole ward 8. Makapanstad

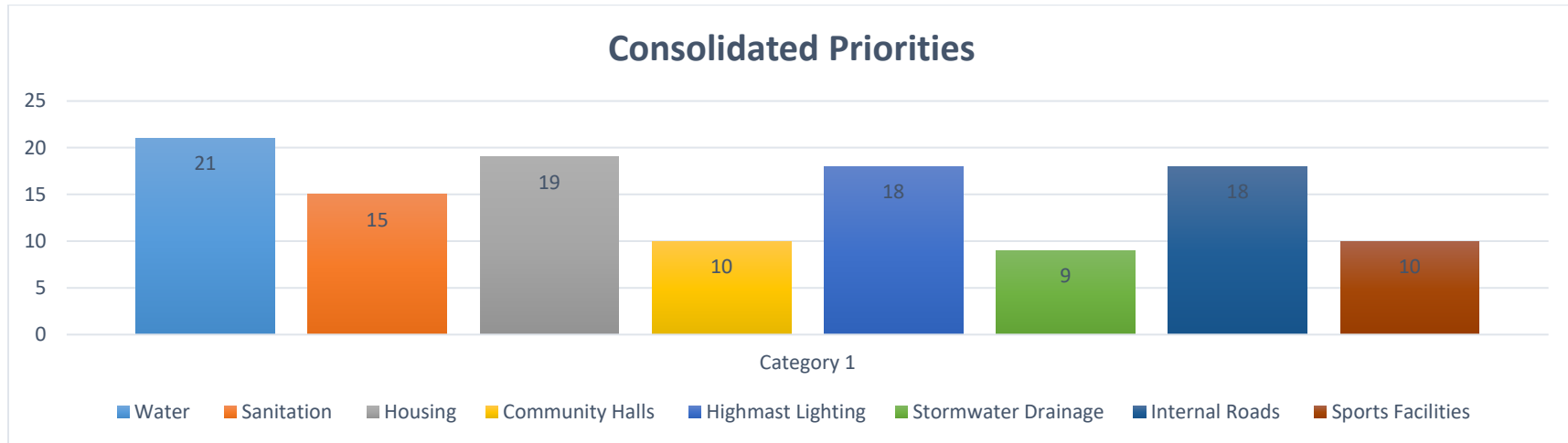
Ward No	Meeting Date	Venue	Ward Priorities	Location
			9. Library 10. Renewal of School	9. Moratele 10. Whole ward
22	26 October 2018	Bosplaas Resource Centre	1. High Mast Light 2. Water 3. Internal Roads 4. RDP Houses 5. VIP Toilets 6. Clinic renovation and 24 operation 7. LED Projects 8. Fencing of grave yard & Renovation of grave yard 9. Speed Humps 10. Sports Facilities 11. Renovation of Makapanstad Police station	Whole Ward
23	10 November 2018	Tshwene	1. Water 2. Land Formalization 3. RDP Houses 4. Upgrading of internal routes 5. Yard connection 6. Sanitation 7. Community Centre 8. Upgrading of cemetery 9. Agricultural Projects 10. Post connection of electricity	1. Whole ward 2. Kromkuil, Tshwene and Skeirlik 3. Whole ward 4. Whole ward 5. Whole ward 6. Tshwene and Kromkuil 7. Whole ward 8. Whole ward 9. Whole Ward 10. Whole ward
24	20 October 2019	Municipal Hall	1. High - mast lights 2. Internal roads 3. RDP Houses 4. Poverty alleviation 5. Poultry (Farming)	Whole ward
25	22 October 2017	Moeka Hall	1. Community Hall including ward office 2. Fencing of grave yard 3. Land formalization 4. Sports and recreational center 5. Water reticulation	Whole Ward

Ward No	Meeting Date	Venue	Ward Priorities	Location
			6. High mast light 7. Internal road and Stormwater phase 3 8. 1000 RDP Houses Phase 2 9. Recreational park 10. Opening of Moeka and Vuma Police station	
26	05 November 2019	Roman Catholic Hall Ratjiepan	1. Land Formalization 2. Provincial Road 3. Internal roads 4. Storm water channels 5. RDP Houses 6. Additional High Mast Lights 7. Community Hall 8. Water 9. Sanitation	Whole ward

NEEDS ANALYSIS 2020/2021

WARDS	WATER	SANITATION	YARD CONNECTION	HOUSING	COMMUNITY HALL	WARD OFFICE	HIGH MAST LIGHTS	STORM WATER DRAINAGE	INTERNAL ROUTES	SPORTS FACILITIES	COMMUNITY SAFETY	CEMETERY	ELECTRICITY	LAND FORMALIZATION	PROVINCIAL ROAD	POST OFFICE	STREET LIGHTS	POVERTY ALLEVIATION	LED PROJECTS	MALL/SHOPPING COMPLEX	FARMING /AGRICULTURE	HEALTH FACILITIES	LIBRARY	TAXI RANK
1.	✓	✓		✓							✓		✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	
2.	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓									✓	✓	✓	
3.				✓			✓	✓	✓													✓	✓	
4.	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓		✓
5.	✓			✓			✓		✓				✓		✓									
6.																								
7.	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓			✓		✓						✓			
8.																								
9.				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓				✓		✓		
10.	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓	✓				
11.	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓						✓				✓	
12.	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓												
13.																								
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Development Priorities 2020/2021



New Municipal Development Priorities

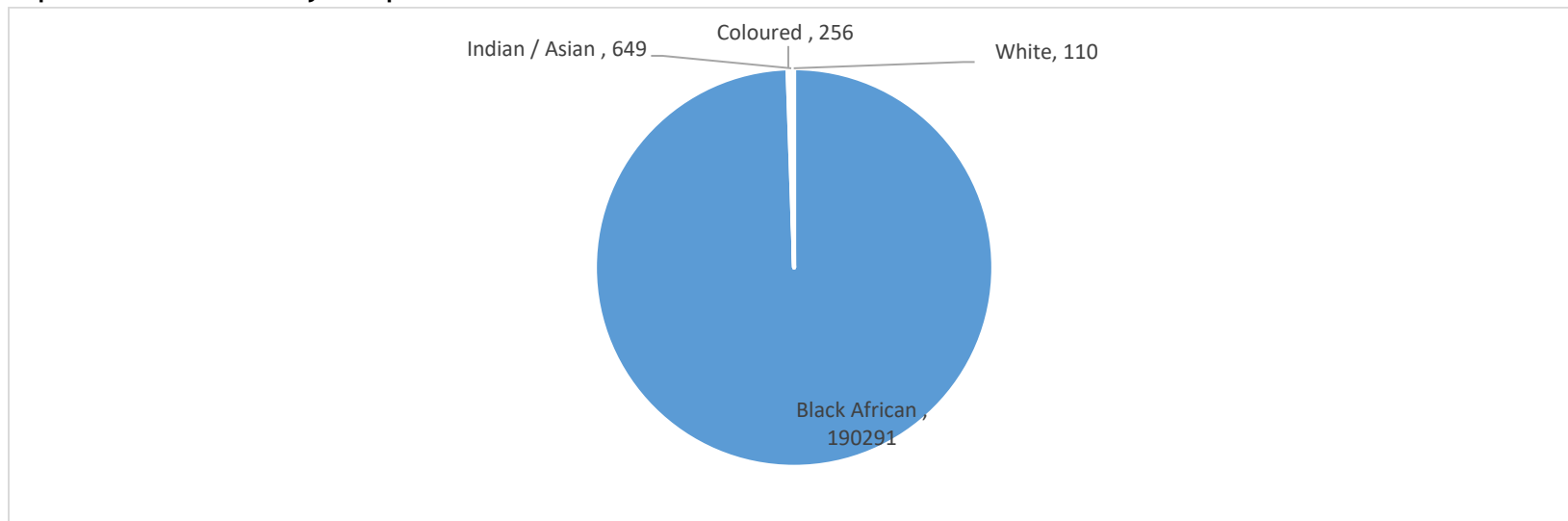
1. Water
2. Housing (outside of municipal man
3. High-mast Lighting
4. Internal Roads
5. Sanitation
6. Sports Facilities
7. Storm-water Drainage

6. Demographic profile

6.1 Population

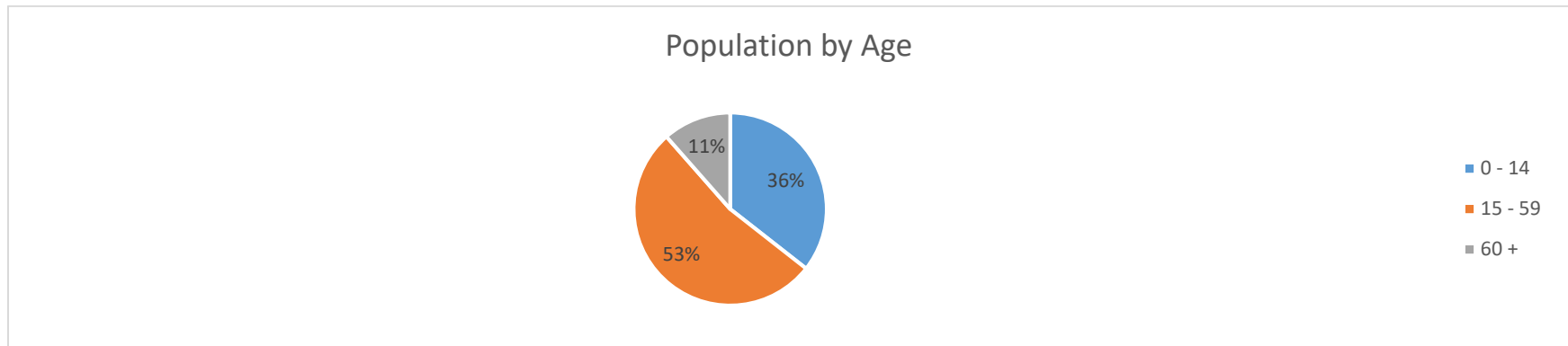
According to Community Survey (2016) the Moretele Local Municipality's population (as depicted in the figure below) has increased from 186 533 in 2011 to 191 306 by 2016, which represents a growth of 0,33% which is highly rural with 88% of the population residing in traditional areas, about 7,4% residing in urban areas and about 3% residing on smallholdings. Black Africans constitute 99, 5% of the Moretele Local Municipality's population. The most commonly spoken or dominating language is Setswana.

Population distribution by Group



Community Survey 2016

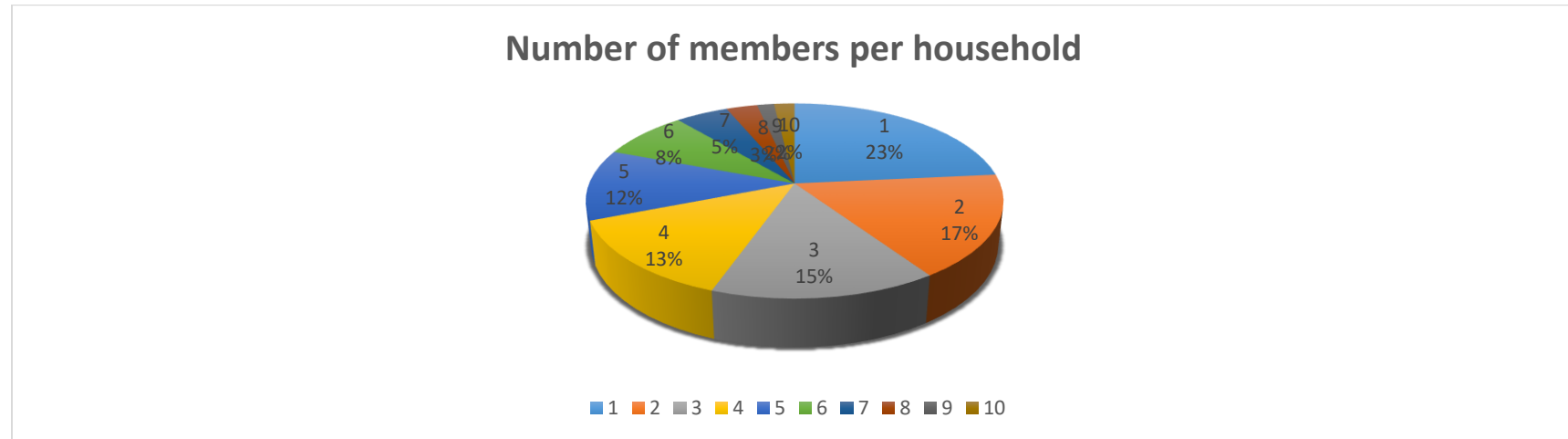
Population distribution by Age



Community Survey 2016

The figure indicates that person between the ages of 15 and 59 constitutes the larger percentage of population structure. The demand for services will be higher in this age groups.

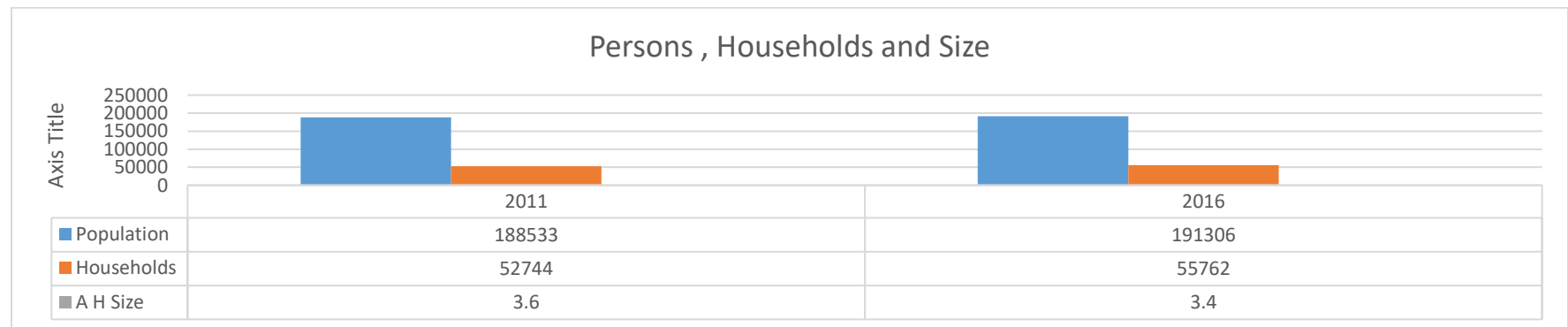
Distribution of households by number of household members



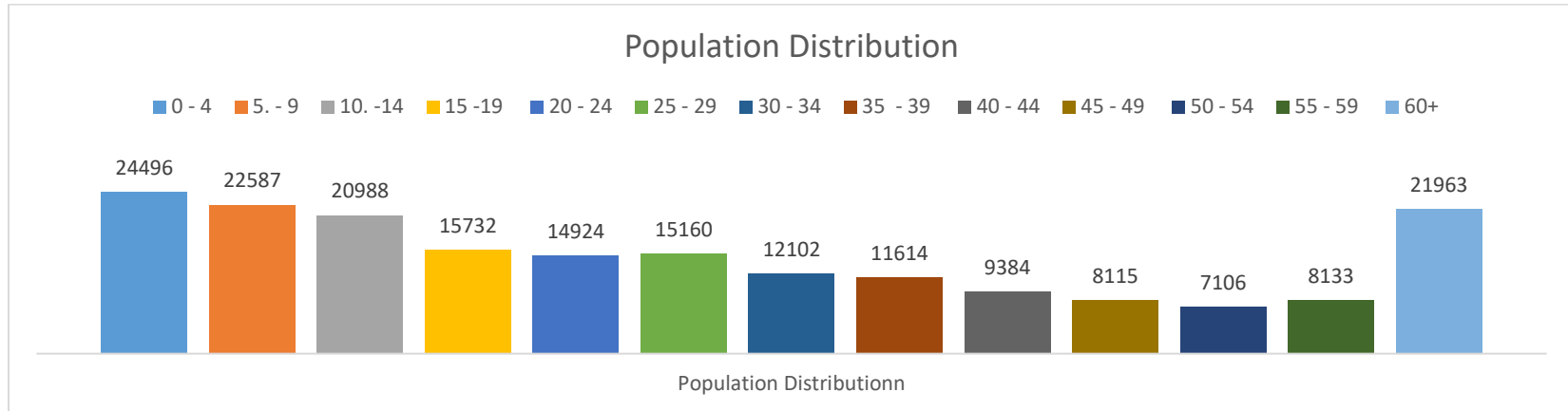
Community Survey 2016

The figure indicates that there are 13098 households that has 1 member only in the household with less members in households with 5 members and above.

Number of Persons, Households and Average Household Size

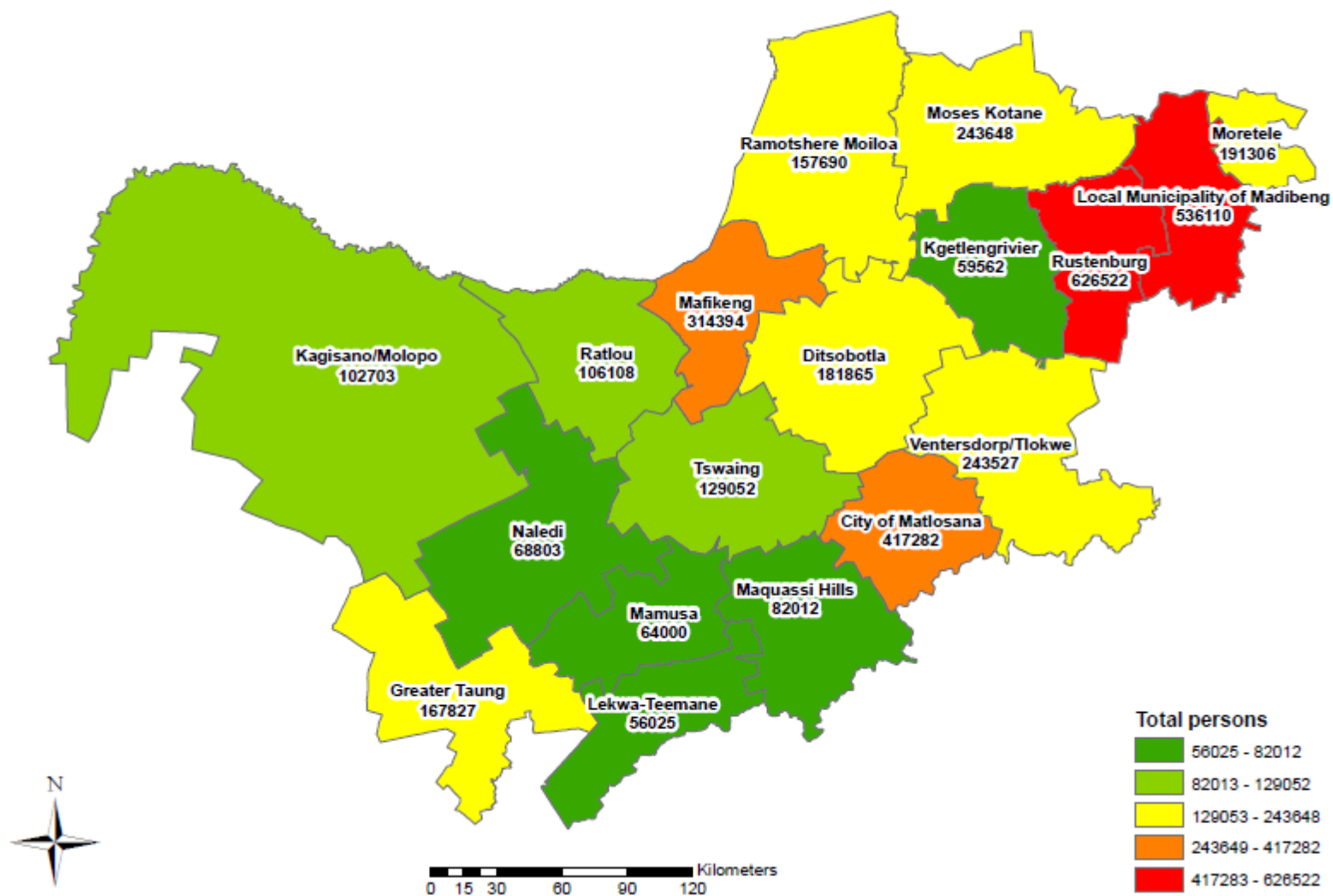


Population Distribution



The figure indicates that Moretele has a higher proportion of persons between the age of 0 - 29. 21963 older persons were recorded which has a number of implications in relation to service provision and payment of services.

Population distribution by municipality, CS 2016

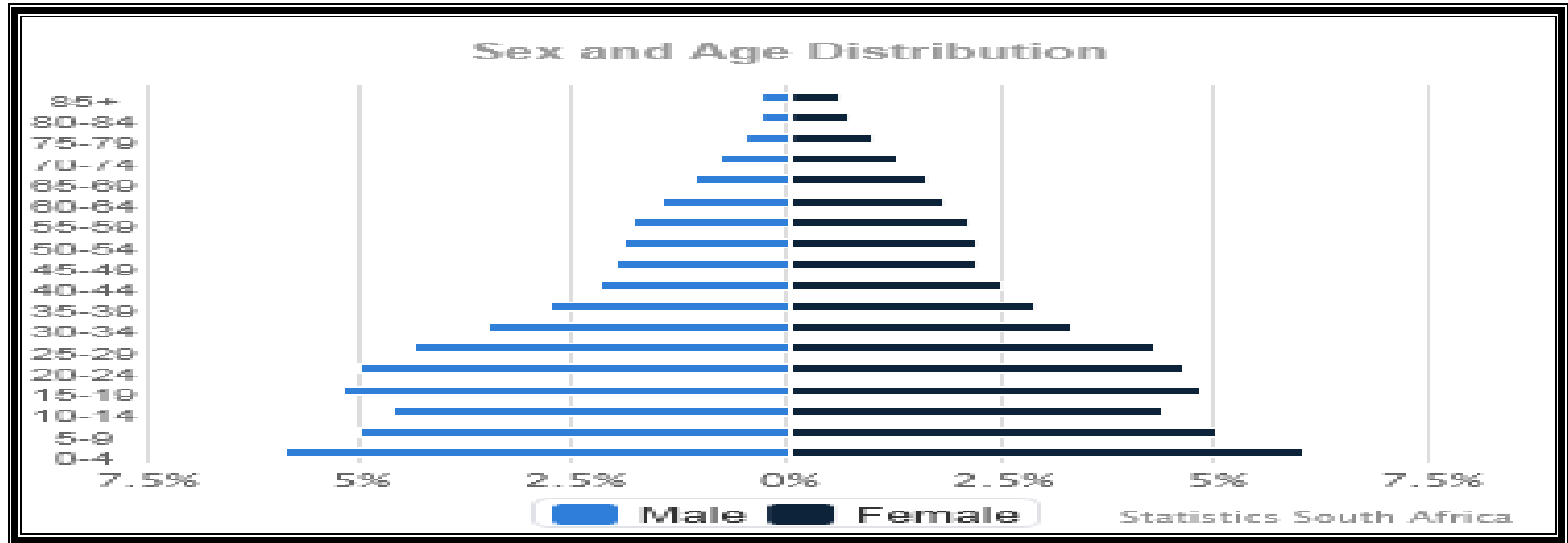


A Map show that in both Census 2011 and CS 2016, the majority of the population was in Bojanala, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema district. In 2011 the population in Bojanala was 1,5 million (42,9%) and increased in 2016 to 1,7 million (44,2%), whilst in Ngaka Modiri Molema the

population was 24,0% in 2011 and decreased to 23,7% in 2016. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati was the district with the lowest population in both Census 2011 and CS 2016, with 13,2% in Census 2011 and 12,3% in CS 2016. Rustenburg Municipality had the highest number of people (549 575 in Census 2011 and 626 522 in CS 2016), followed by the Local Municipality of Madibeng.

Sex and Age Distribution

The figure below indicates that the population structure of Moretele is made up of a higher percentage of persons between the ages of 0 to 34.



Development implication

- The figure suggests that the municipality has to plan and develop infrastructure that caters for the needs of this sector of the population. These includes:
 - Sports and Recreation
 - Education and Library services
 - Economic Development

Languages

Language spoken at Home	Census 2011		CS 2016	
	Number	%	Number	%
Afrikaans	305 197	9,0	263 028	7,2
English	42 822	1,3	14 385	0,4
IsiNdebele	185 735	5,1	188 445	5,1
IsiXhosa	185 735	5,5	188 445	5,1
IsiZulu	82 761	2,5	58 517	1,6
Sepedi	81 933	2,4	72 429	2,0
Sesotho	196 647	5,8	212 485	5,8
Setswana	2 137 071	63,3	2 622 334	71,5
Sign language	14 455	0,4	1 850	0,1
Siswati	11 766	0,3	9 725	0,3
Tshivenda	15 801	0,5	15 155	0,4
Xitsonga	123 797	3,7	108 578	3,0
Khoi, Nama and San languages	0	0,0	876	0,0
Other	58 211	1,7	49 748	1,4
North West	3 373 542	100	3 669 204	100

Note: Excludes 'Not applicable' (52 949) for 2011 and 'Not specified' (658) for CS 2016.

Table 2.9 shows the distribution of the population by home language (language most spoken at home). Setswana was the language most frequently spoken at home by the majority of inhabitants residing in North West, both for Census 2011 and CS 2016. It was used by 2 137 071 or 63,3% of people in Census 2011, and 2 622 334 or 71,5% in CS 2016 as the language most spoken at home. The next most frequently spoken home language was Afrikaans in Census 2011 (305 197 or 9,0%) and 263 028 or 7,2% in CS 2016. Among the least frequently spoken home languages were Siswati with 11 766 or 0,3% people in Census 2011, and Sign language with 1 850 or 0,1% in CS 2016.

Source: StatsSA Consumer Survey 2016

Marital Status

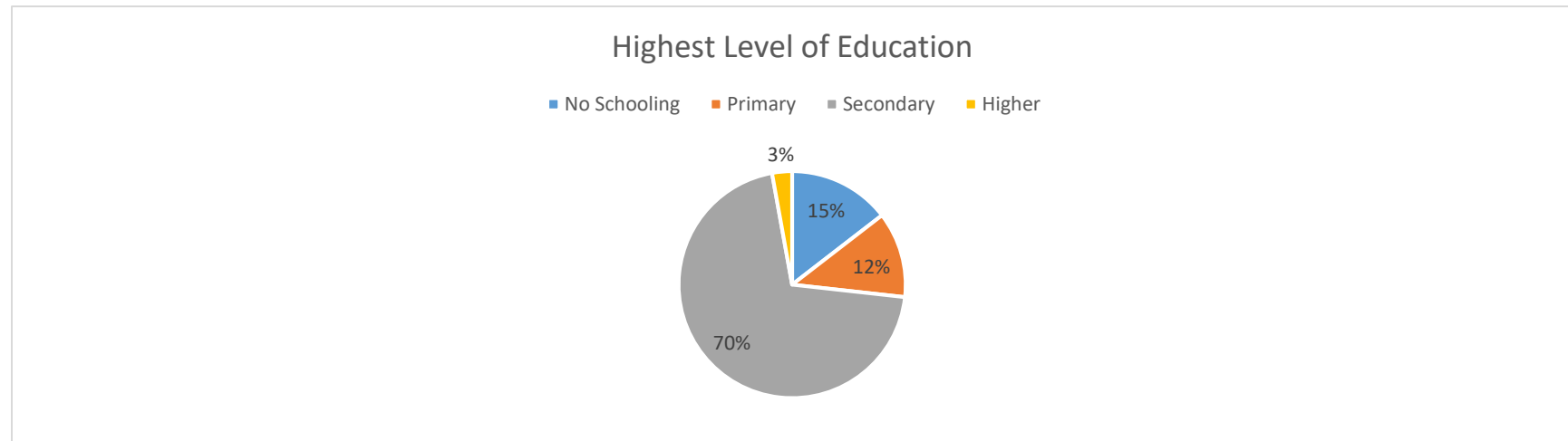
Distribution of population aged 12 years and older by marital status and sex, CS 2016

Marital status	Male		female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Never married	899 235	62,3	813 343	59,0	1 712 578	60,7
Legally married	349 492	24,2	309 636	22,5	659 128	23,4
Living together like husband and wife/partners	147 337	10,2	133 198	9,7	280 535	9,9
Divorced	15 464	1,1	23 333	1,7	38 797	1,4
Separated; but still legally married	5 780	0,4	7 273	0,5	13 052	0,5
Widowed	27 241	1,9	90 656	6,6	117 897	4,2
Total	1 444 549	100	1 377 439	100	2 821 988	100

The results presented in Table 2.7 show that six in ten persons (60,7%) aged 12 years and older have never married while 23,4% were legally married. Looking at sex variations in marital status, a large proportion of both the male (62,3%) and female (59,0%) population in North West were never married, while 24,2% of males and 22,5% of females were legally married. It is also observed that proportions divorced and widowed were relatively smaller for males.

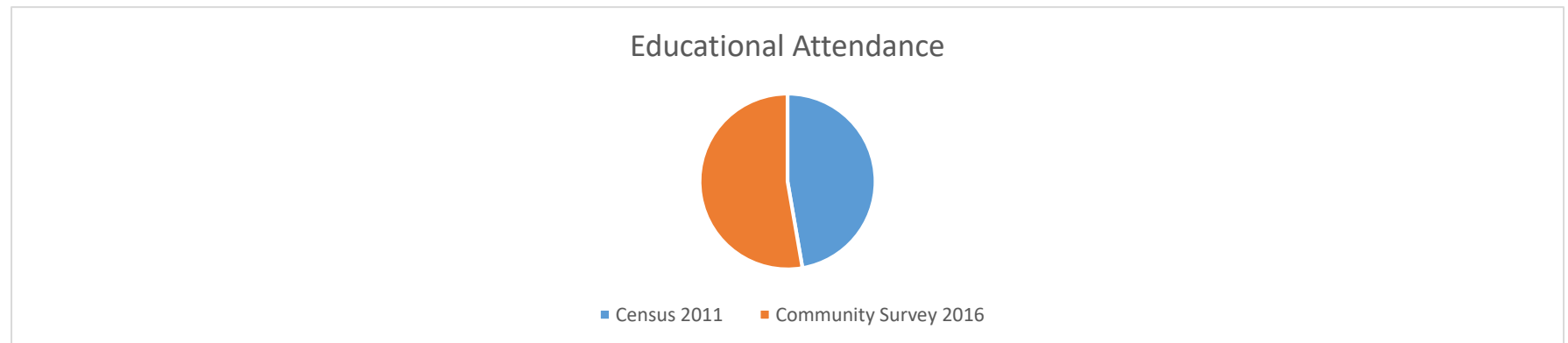
Education Levels

Only 3% persons had access to higher education. 12% had attended some primary education with about 70% who had attended/ completed secondary education. The level of education as indicated in the figure points to lower levels of skills and economic opportunities which in the main points to high levels of unemployment and indigency.



Community Survey 2016

Educational Attendance (Ages 5 - 24)



The figure indicates that attendance to educational facilities has moved from 73.0% in 2011 to 78.5% by 2016.

Development Implications

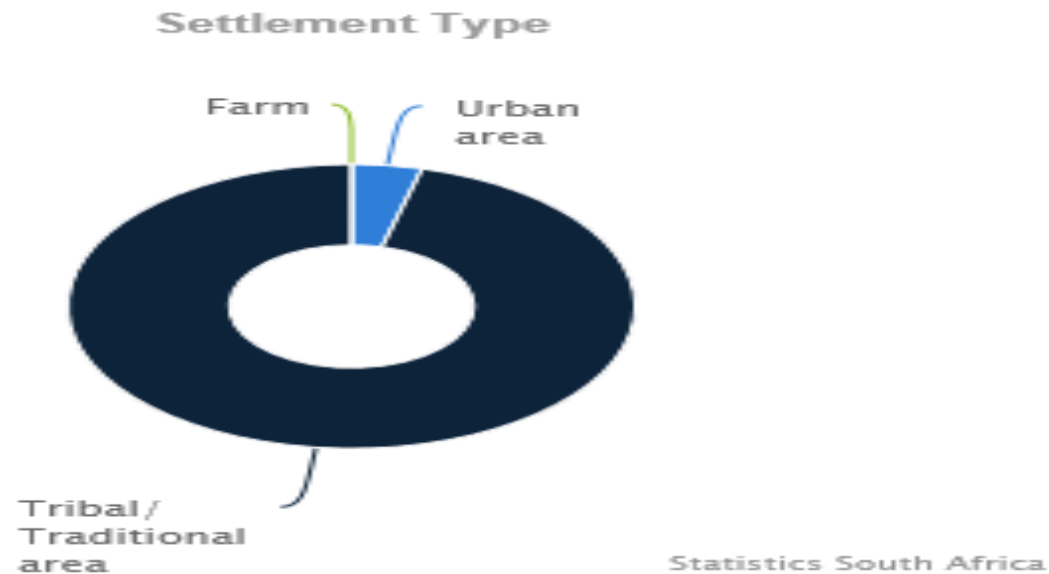
- The figure suggests that the municipality has to plan and develop measures that have to mitigate on the situation depicted above. These includes:
 - Collaboratively work with other sectors in ensuring that education opportunities is accessible to all
 - Implementation of sustainable skills development programmes
 - Facilitation of investment into the municipal area for improved access to job opportunities

Living Conditions

The Moretele Local Municipality has a relatively rural population, with more than 88% of the population located in traditional areas. There are about 52 063 households in Moretele with an average household size of 3,6. More than 80% of the population lives in formal dwellings and about 15% of households occupy informal dwellings.

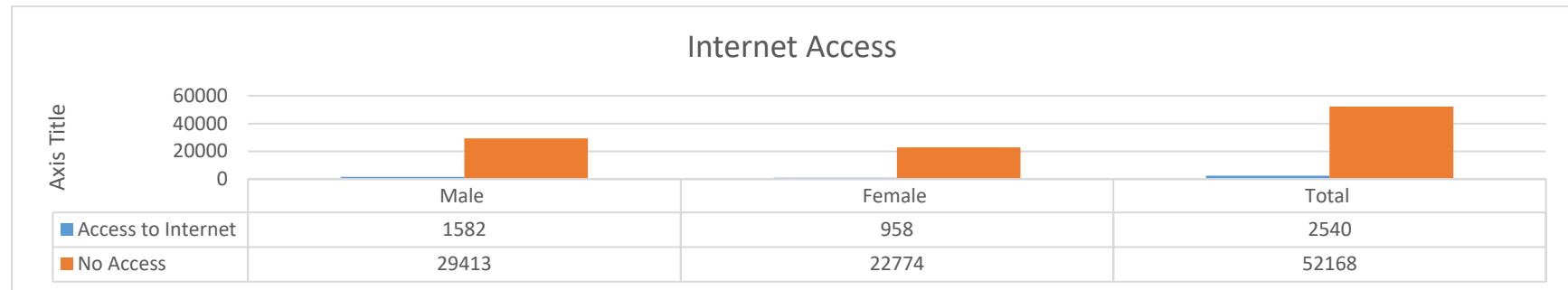
Settlement Type

The figure below indicates that 96% of the local population are located in a tribal/ traditional settlement with 4% found in urban areas.



Internet Services

The figure below indicates 95% have no access to internet services.

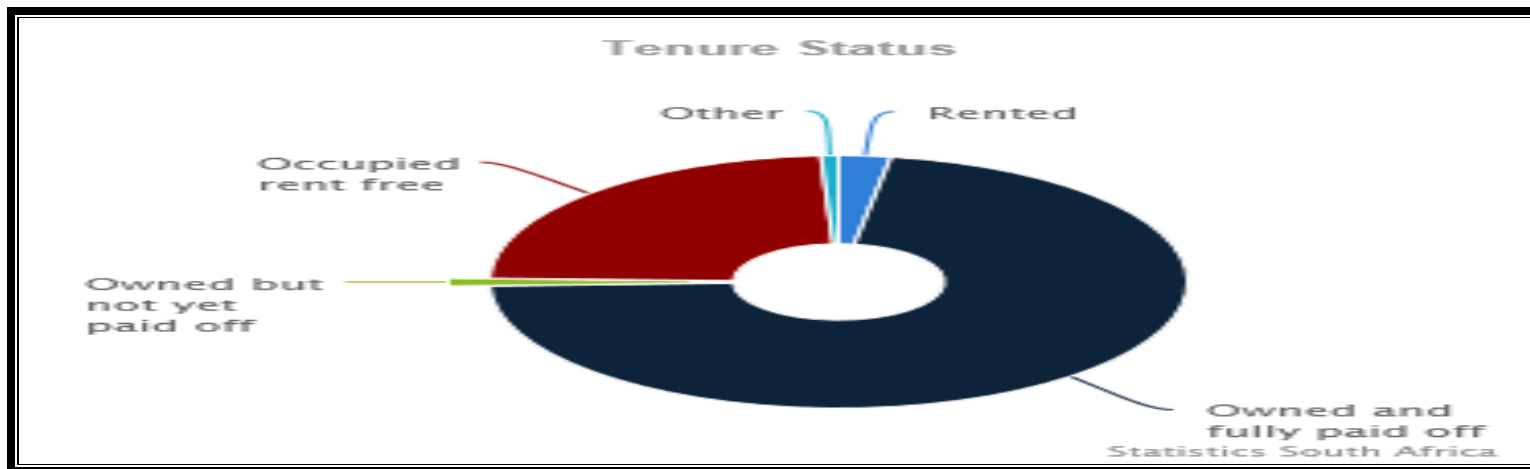


Development Implications

The figure clearly points to the fact that there is a strong need for action to maximize internet access throughout the municipal area. The municipality should in partnership with other sectors explore available means of improving internet and cell phone network access.

Tenure Status

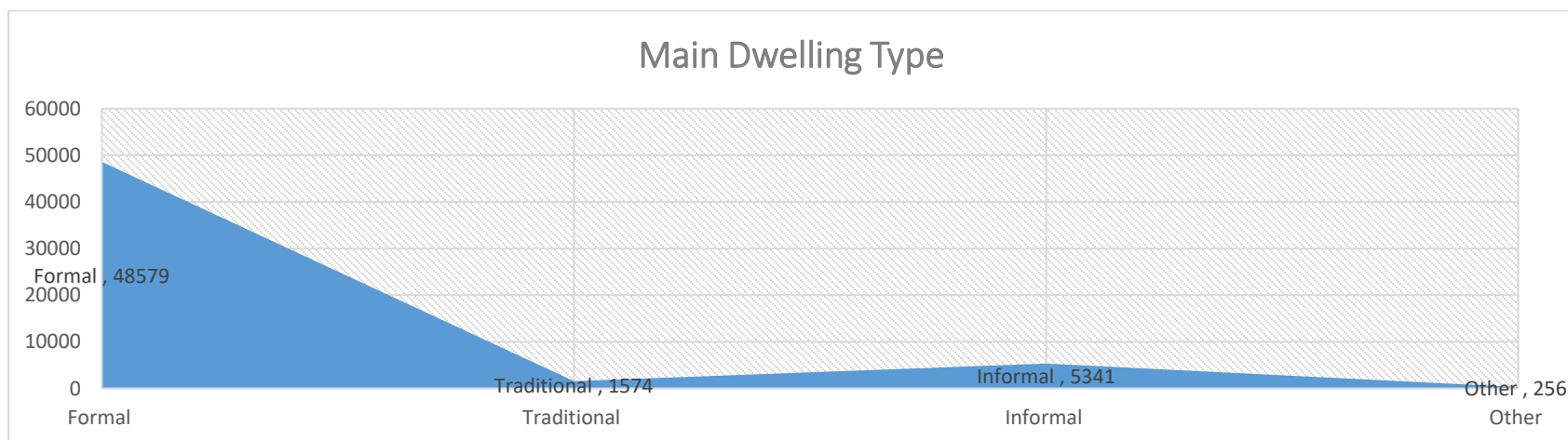
The figure below indicates that 72% of the households are owned and fully paid off and with about 23, 7% households occupied rent free. It should be noted that very few areas have been proclaimed and there is a larger percentage of households found in traditional councils areas, which means that security of tenure is not guaranteed for 72% as indicated.



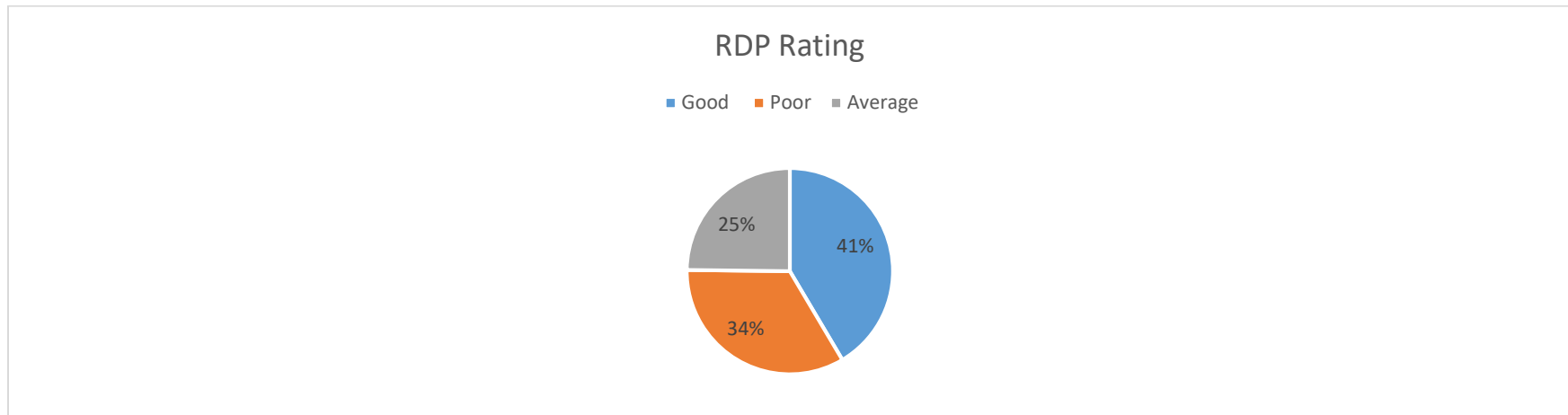
Development Implications

The municipality must initiate a consultative process which must lead to community resolutions towards guarantee of tenure rights including traditional council's areas.

Distribution of households by Main Dwelling Type



RDP (Government subsidized Dwellings) Quality Rating



The Community Survey (2016) indicates that 11 594 RDP houses were constructed and 3907 (34%) were in poor condition.

6.2 Economic Analysis

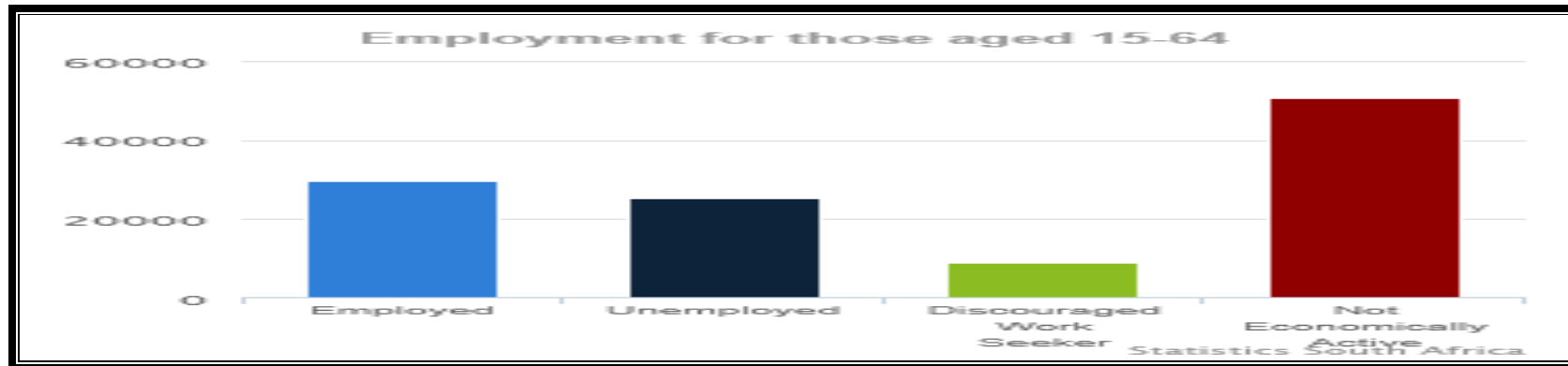
The spatial development framework of the municipality is shaped by the rich agricultural history characterizing large pieces of land in the area. It is against this backdrop that agriculture has become a focal point in all economic development prospects for the municipality constituency.

The municipality has vast tracts of land which can be used to harness economic development opportunities. It is believed that livestock farming is the main type of farming activity that is carried out in the local municipality. The tourism sector in the Moretele Local Municipality is not well established.

Trading Services are key economic drivers of the local economy. The District economy is largely driven by mining primarily around Rustenburg and Brits. The weakness for the local economy is that there are no industries to boost the economy and create jobs to cushion poverty for the more than 25 000 people who are unemployed.

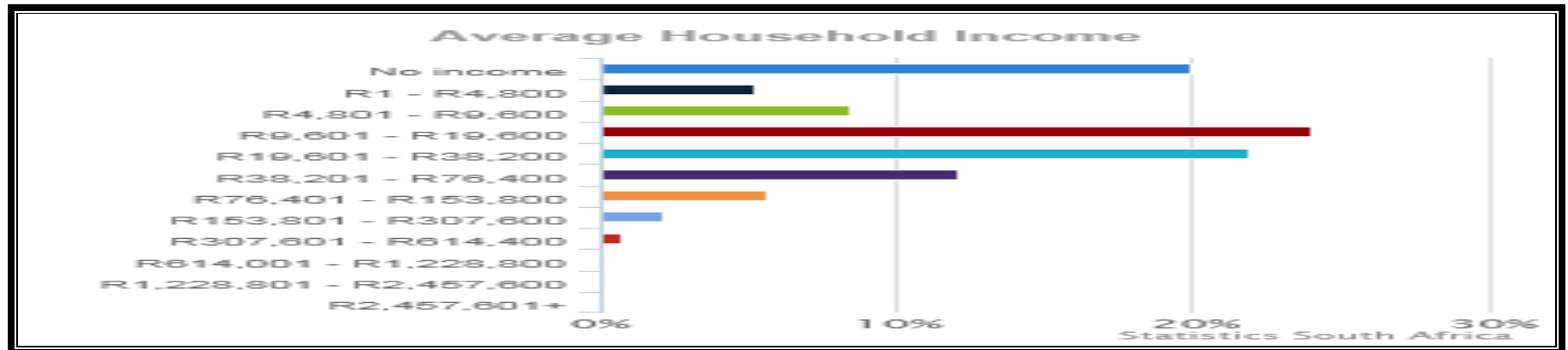
The real economic growth rate for the North West province in 2007 was 2.7% with the poverty gap standing at 8.8%. the contribution of Gauteng province into the South African Economy in 2011 was 34.5% whereas that of the North West Province at the same period was 6.5%, this implies that chances of finding employment in the province and the municipality in particular are very slim.

Employment (15 - 64)



Average Household Income

The figure indicates that 19,9% economically active persons have no income, with about 23,9% earning in the category of R9,601 to R19,600, followed by 21,8% of those earning in the R19,601 to R38,200 category.



Development Implications

The figure suggests that the majority have the capacity to pay for services provided by the municipality. This challenges the municipality to improve on the revenue generation programmes implemented to take advantage of this emerging trend.

6.3 Spatial development rationale

6.3.1 Location of the Municipality

Moretele local Municipality is a constituent municipality of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in the Bokone Bophirima Province. Moretele Local Municipality is found 60 Km to the north of Tshwane, the capital of the South Africa. It comprises 26 wards, constituting 65 villages spread over 1369 km² land area. The municipality is boarded to the North East by Thabazimbi Local Municipality, to the North by Bele-Bela Local Municipality, to the South by City of Tshwane and to the West by Madibeng Local Municipality.

6.3.2 Municipal Areas per Wards

The number of wards have decreased from 28 (2011 - 2016 administration) to 26 for the current administration. The municipality continues to realise growth in key constituencies.

WARD NO	VILLAGES	WARD CLLR
01	Ruigtesloot, De Grens, Phedile, Little Trust, Tlholoe & Bollantlokwe	Cllr Zacharia S. Raletjena
02	Olverton, Voyenteen, Swaartboom, Tlounane & Utsane	Cllr Mosidi C. Moatshe
03	Cyferskuil, RDP & Walman	Cllr Makinta A Monaheng
04	Lebotlwane, Slaagboom & Mmukubyane	Cllr David Sono
05	Sutelong, Jonathan, Dikgopaneng, Flynkzydrift & Ga-habedi	Cllr Makena J. Mosetlhe
06	Ngobi, Dipetlelwane, Transactie, Selepe & Jumbo	Cllr Semetsa .P Letlhabi
07	Lebalangwe, Mmakgabetlwane, Rabosula, Kalkbank Trust, Noroki, Swaartdam & Mmotong	Cllr Mfana P. Gwebu
08	Mmakaunyane	Cllr Salome Mathato
09	Motla	Cllr Marengola. J Mahomana
10	Dikebu. Moema, Mocheke, Lekgolo, Tladistad & Matlhwaela	Cllr Morake G Molefe
11	Mogogelo	Cllr Mzamane M. Chauke
12	Mathibestad, Marcus View & Papatso View	Cllr Kale L. Mokadi
13	Bosplaas East, Carousel View (Mathibestad RDP) & Mogogelo	Cllr Mmalekgetho G, Madumo
14	Dertig, Danhouse, Ramaphosa & Sespond	Cllr Lucky A. Motsepe
15	Greenside	Cllr Japhta Makhubela
16	Hani View, Dihibidung & Danhouse	Cllr Samuel Nkwana
17	One & Ten, Opperman, Thulwe, Potoane, Prieska & Makapanstad	Cllr Moses A. Mathe
18	Lefatlheng	Cllr Lucas Sello Moekeletsi
19	Mathibestad	Cllr Mamoraba R. Motsepe
20	Makapanstad	Cllr Sodi P, Molomo

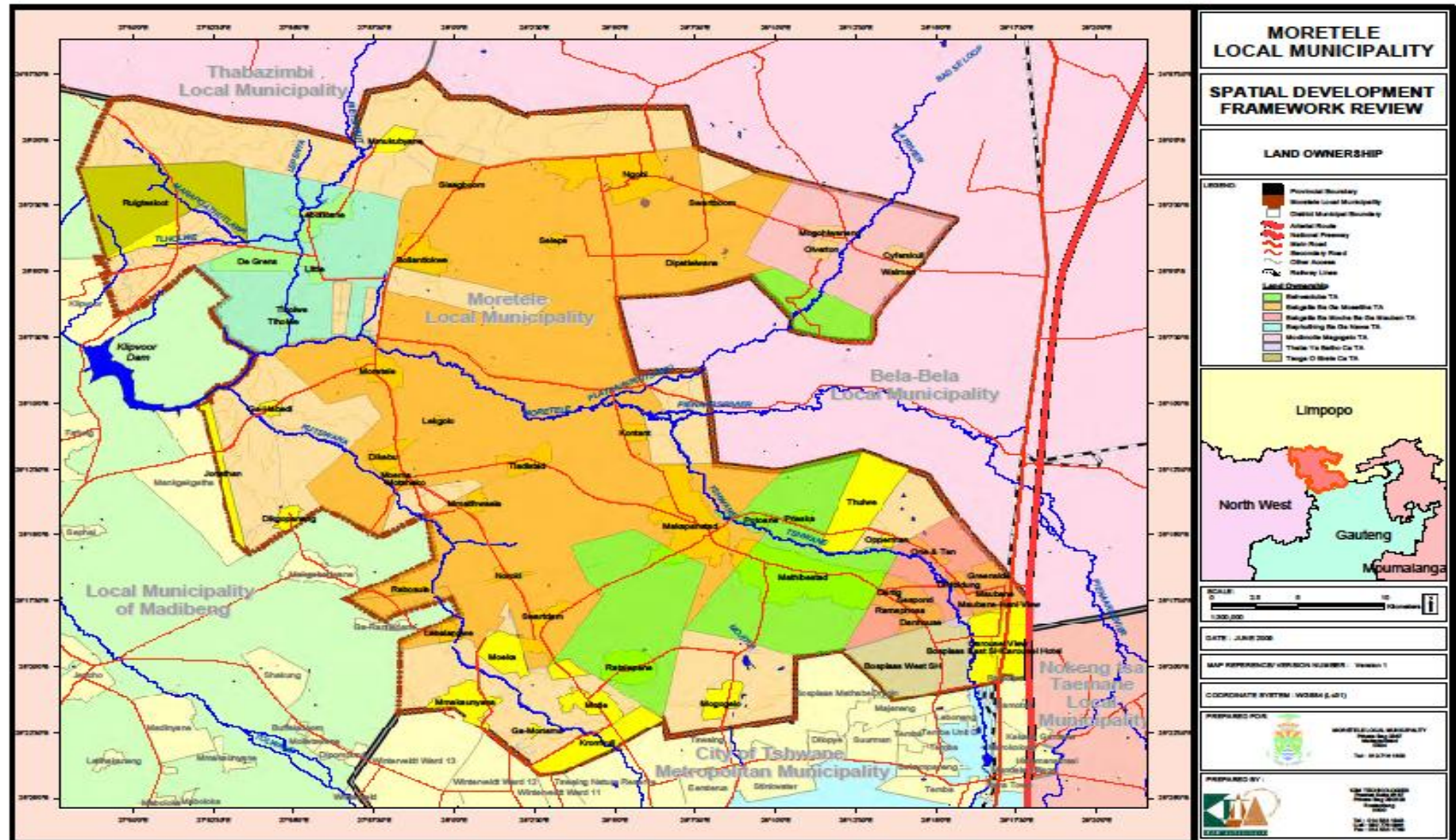
WARD NO	VILLAGES	WARD CLLR
21	Kgomo Kgomo, Kontant, Moratele & Makapanstad	Cllr Molatlhegi W. Ntseke
22	Lefatlheng, Dertig, Ramatla & Bosplaas	Cllr Phahla P. Mahlangu
23	Mmakaunyane, Skierlik, Kromkuil & Motla	Cllr Kenny Maluleka
24	Mathibestad	Cllr Sello I. Mokgara
25	Moeka, uma, Mzimdala 1&2. Prutchard Power, Msholosi, Union Buildings	Cllr Nnuku R. Tseke
26	Ratjiepane & Kromkuil	Cllr Khudu Onnicah Moraka

6.3.4 Traditional Leadership

There are four Traditional Councils recognised in the municipal jurisdiction in terms of section 2 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act (Act 41 of 2003). That is:

Traditional Council	Traditional Leader	Seat of Council
Bahwaduba Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Mathibe L J	Mathibesatd
Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha Traditional Council	Hon kgosi Makapan N	Makapanstad
Bakgatla Ba Mocha Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Maubane M B	Maubane
Baphuthing Ba Ga Nawa Traditional Council	Hon Kgosi Nawa	Lebotloane

Map: Land Ownership



6.3.5 Topography and Hydrology

The topography characterizing the municipal area is generally flat, the highest point in the A23 catchment in which the municipality falls is the ridge at Centurion (Tshwane Municipal Area) which reaches a height of 1500amsl. Further in general the southern rim of the catchment varies between 1500 and 1350 amsl. The A23 tertiary catchment slopes to the north-west with the confluence of the Pienaar's River and the Crocodile at 800 amsl, a difference of about 700m between the highest and the lowest points.

Vegetation

The vegetation in the catchment is mainly tropical bush and savannas. Riparian vegetation occurs in some reaches of the rivers and may consist of tall standing trees. The Moretele River flood plain supports large wetlands, riparian and aquatic communities. The vegetation in the wetlands as well as the wetlands as well as the riparian vegetation consists of both indigenous and exotic species.

Geology and Soils

Geology influences both current and future land uses in the municipal area since the geological properties and the agricultural potential of soils vary according to existing bedrock. Geology of the Municipal area is composed of mainly arenaceous and argillaceous sedimentary strata with volcanic lavas and intrusives. Some of the rocks are mechanically weathered and moderate to deep soil overlay them. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks that occur in these sub-catchments are not particularly susceptible to chemical weathering and as a consequence the natural background concentrates of dissolved solids in the surface water are relatively low. And further that the geology of the catchment is fairly uniform with and therefore does not play a major role in the development of drainage patterns.

Climate and Rainfall

The Municipal catchment area experiences warm summers and cool winters. The climate is very low humidity in winter. Most clouds occur in summer, during the rainy season. Although high winds do occur during rainstorms, the winds in the region are generally gentle.

The municipal area falls in the summer rainfall area, and receives almost 50% of its rainfall from November to January periods. The high rainfall occurs in the southern region than in the central and northern region. The disparity in terms of rainfall may be ascribed to topography. Rainfall over the catchment in the form of thundershowers, and the higher areas in the south form natural focal points where advection occurs and the greatest instability in the air column can be found. The municipal areas experiences thunderstorm activity is the highest during November to January with some activity during October, February and March. And hail occurs on average 2 or 3 per year while it hardly ever snows.

Evaporation

The distribution is quite uniform, ranging from 1750 to 1800 mm/a. Evaporation in the catchment is much higher than the rainfall, as is the case in most places in South Africa. As with the rainfall, most of the evaporation occurs in summer.

Air Quality

Provincial State of the Environment Report identifies the following as the main air pollution issues in the North West Province-

- Traffic, vehicle emissions from fuel combustion and dust (particulate matter; volatile organic compounds; lead; noise; nitrogen oxides, and carbon oxides)
- Domestic fuel (coal, charcoal, wood) burning by households. (Release of sulphur dioxide; smoke; carbon oxides). Households with no access to electricity are the main contributor.
- Mining operations(particulate matter; asbestos fibres; heavy metals (e.g. vanadium, Chrome, odours and noise)
- Forest, bush and veld fires are a substantial contributor during periods of the year.
- Industrial activities, e.g. smelting, energy production, transport, waste dumps (release of sulphur dioxide; nitrogen dioxide; carbon monoxide; volatile organic compounds; heavy metals; total suspended particulates and odours and noise)
- Environmental emissions distributed by air movements. (sulphur dioxide; nitrogen dioxide; carbon dioxide; methane; volatile organic compounds, and fungal spores and pollen)
- Other sources not categorized by the above, such as dust smoke from landfills, informal business burning tyres, copper cables, etc.

Runoff

The runoff in the A23 tertiary catchment consists of three different types, namely natural runoff (i.e. discounting man's influence on the runoff), urban runoff and effluent. The effluent from the various urban areas which is discharged to the rivers constitutes an inter-basin transfer of relatively large proportion. The catchment MLM alone is not very urbanised, just over 7% (96.11 km²) of the total MLM land area (1370.25 km²). This means that about 0.88% of MLM land area is impervious if it is accepted that 81 of the urban area is paved or roofed. The impervious surfaces created by roads, pavements and roofs means that less rainfall infiltrates the ground and that more runoff is generated.

Land Use

The overall broad land cover of Moretele Local Municipality is depicted in the Table below. The majority of the area is broadly described as “degraded forest and woodland” which constitutes 41.1% (563 km²) of the total area of the municipal area. Other important land cover categories include areas described as “forest and woodland” (29.8%), “subsistence farming activities” (14.6%) and “urban build-up areas” (representing just over 7% of the total municipal land area).

The Roads and Storm Water Master Plan further indicates the areas utilized for temporary subsistence dry land activities as mainly located in the south-eastern parts of Moretele around Bosplaas, Mathibestad and Thulwe areas, as well as the central and western parts of the Municipality. Commercially cultivated dry land farming activities mainly occurs within the extreme northern parts of the study area. More than 200 km² of the entire area of Moretele is taken up by this type of farming activities.

Disasters

The important hazards are in:

- Drought
- Tornadoes/ strong winds
- Mining accidents
- Hazardous material spills
- Wild fires/Floods
- Civil strife/ xenophobia
- HIV-AIDS

Like elsewhere in the country a certain level of preparedness needs to be developed related to the following hazards:

- Explosions
- Structural fire
- Fires in informal settlements
- Road accidents
- Mine related seismic activity
- Biological incidents

7. National Policy Imperatives

7.1 State of the National Address, 2020

On the 2020 State of the National Address, President Cyril Ramaphosa said that as nation “It is in that spirit that we now approach the present moment. Our country is facing a stark reality. Our economy has not grown at any meaningful rate for over a decade. Even as jobs are being created, the rate of unemployment is deepening. The recovery of our economy has stalled as persistent energy shortages have disrupted businesses and people’s lives. Several state-owned enterprises are in distress, and our public finances are under severe pressure. It is you, the people of South Africa, who carry this burden, confronted by rising living costs, unable to escape poverty, unable to realise your potential. Yet, at the same time, there is another part to our reality. It is the reality of a youthful population that has more access to education than ever before, and which is achieving steadily improving outcomes.”

The President outlined the following as key tasks that will underpin everything that we do this year.

1. Working together to stabilise our economy and build a foundation for growth.
2. In ESKOM A Section 34 Ministerial Determination will be issued shortly to give effect to the Integrated Resource Plan 2019, enabling the development of additional grid capacity from renewable energy, natural gas, hydro power, battery storage and coal.
3. working with the Auditor-General to reduce irregular expenditure, by shifting government spending from consumption expenditure to investment in infrastructure, we aim to improve the state of public finances.
4. development of appropriate skills and capabilities for economic Growth

7.2 National Budget Speech, 2020

Hon Tito Mboweni (National Minister of Finance) has on the 20th of March 2019 presented for tabling the following:

1. The Budget Speech,
2. The 2019 Budget Review
3. The 2019 Estimates of National Expenditure,
4. The Division of Revenue Bill,
5. The Appropriation Bill, and
6. The Public Audit Excess Fee Bill.

According to the Minister, the Budget as presented is built on six fundamental prescripts:

1. Achieving a higher rate of economic growth
2. Increasing tax collection
3. Reasonable, affordable expenditure
4. Stabilising and reducing debt
5. Reconfiguring state-owned enterprises
6. Managing the public sector wage bill

Summary - Key Highlights

Economic growth

The medium-term economic outlook has been revised down, it is expected that real GDP growth in 2019 will rise to 1.5% and then strengthen moderately to 2.1% in 2021. “South Africa is a small open economy and we are impacted by events in the global economy World growth,” said Mboweni.

Expenditure

This coming year, interest expenditures will be R209.4 billion. This is R1 billion per day. The expenditure and tax adjustments are designed to largely counteract the additional allocation for Eskom and the revenue shortfall. As a result, the gross national debt will still stabilise at about 60 per cent of GDP in 2023/24, broadly in line with the October forecast.

The budget proposes total non-interest spending over the next three years of R5.87 trillion. The largest allocations are R1.2 trillion for learning and culture, R717 billion for health services and nearly R900 billion for social development.

Debt

Over the past year, the government's gross borrowing requirement has risen by R15.3 billion to R239.5 billion mainly as a result of lower-than-expected revenue collection.

State Owned Entities (SEOs) such as Eskom

The SOEs pose very serious risks to the fiscal framework. Funding requests from SAA, SABC, Denel, Eskom and other financially challenged state-owned enterprises have increased, with several requesting state support just to continue operating.

Education

Over R30 billion is allocated to build new schools and maintain schooling infrastructure. An additional R2.8 billion is added to the School Infrastructure Backlogs grant to replace pit latrines at over 2 400 schools.

7.3 National Development Plan (NDP) 2030

The NDP (Vision 2030) recognizes progress made by the state to address issues such as poverty, inequality and underdevelopment, and acknowledges that many people still live below or close to poverty datum line. While fixing these problems will take time, the Vision 2030 advocates for a shift from passive citizenry to an approach where government works effectively to develop people's capabilities to lead the lives they desire. It identifies drivers of change (both external and internal), and seeks to put the country on a development path that:

- Create jobs and support livelihoods.
- Expand infrastructure.
- Supports transition to a low carbon economy.
- Transforms urban and rural spaces and building integrated rural economies.
- Improves education and training.
- Builds a capable state.
- Fights corruption and enhances accountability.
- Transforms society and unites the nation.

Through a Diagnostic Report, the National Development Plan identifies nine key challenges, which are:

- Too few people work;
- The standard of education for most black learners is of poor quality;
- Infrastructure is poorly located, under-maintained and insufficient to foster growth;
- Spatial patterns exclude the poor from the fruits of development;
- The economy is overly and unsustainably resource intensive;
- A widespread disease burden is compounded by a failing public health system;
- Public services are uneven and of poor quality;
- Corruption is widespread; and
- South Africa remains a divided society

The commission then identifies two challenges that are interrelated those being, too few people work and the quality of education for the majority is poor. Basically the NDP contains proposals for tackling the problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The key challenges identified in the National Development Plan are deeply rooted within the District and as such, the approach of the RDP will seek to develop strategies that will tackle these challenges.

7.4 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) 2009

Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) promotes Rural Development in general. Rural development is regarded as the actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living of communities in non-urban areas. These areas are usually characterised by a low ratio of inhabitants in wide-open spaces where agricultural activities are prominent, while economic activities relate mainly to the production of food and raw materials.

The CRDP forms part of government's Medium Term Strategic Framework. It has a vision to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities, through:

- Coordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation (with a focus on the establishment of rural business initiatives, local markets, co-operatives, etc.)
- Strategically increasing rural development (with a focus on empowering rural people)
- An improved land reform programme

7.5 National Rural Tourism Strategy (NTRS) 2012

The National Department of Tourism (NDT) has developed a National Rural Tourism Strategy, a strategy meant to ensure a developmental approach upon packaging rural tourism products and opportunities in South Africa. This approach is also meant to **prioritize spatial nodes** that have a growth potential in order to stimulate growth of the tourism industry in South Africa. The White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa (DEAT 1996) contends that prime tourism attractions are not located in the city centers but rather in rural areas. The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (2009) (CRDP) of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform states “between 10 - 15 million South Africans live in areas that are characterized by extreme poverty and underdevelopment.” In some of these poverty-stricken areas, one can find world heritage sites and other major tourist attractions. This strategy therefore, further reviews product development, tourism marketing, human development, tourism infrastructure and tourism research and information for equal access of tourism opportunities in rural areas.

A number of problem areas have been identified in hampering rural tourism development, including:

- Tourism has been inadequately resourced and funded in rural areas;
- A number of key tourist attractions, such as National Parks and World Heritage Sites, are located in rural areas and are not receiving the benefits stemming from the tourism industry;

- The limited involvement of local communities has also been identified as a major constraint in developing tourism in rural areas.

Following from the above-mentioned problematic areas, a number of goals and aims were identified as part of the strategy. The strategy aims to address the following objectives:

- To create a platform to share knowledge of best practice, development opportunities and challenges in rural areas for tourism development;
- To facilitate the coordination of rural tourism development initiatives amongst relevant stakeholders;
- To create an enabling environment for rural tourism development to stimulate job creation;
- To identify and recommend strategic areas/nodes for tourism development in rural areas within the sector;
- To guide strategy development within key documentation generated for tourism development and management in South Africa.

Rural Tourism allows rural people to share in the benefits of tourism development, promoting more balanced and sustainable forms of development.

8. STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

8.1 Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

8.1.1 Water and sanitation

Policy Framework

The Water Services Act of 1997 provides that every water services authority has a duty to all consumers or potential consumers in its area of jurisdiction to progressively ensure efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable access to water services. The Act continues to say that the duty is subject to the following-

- Availability of resources
- The need for equitable allocation of resources to all consumers and potential consumers within the area of jurisdiction
- The need to regulate access to water services in an equitable way
- The duty of consumers to pay reasonable charges
- The duty to conserve water resources
- The right by the water authority to limit or discontinue the provision of water services if there is a failure to comply with a reasonable conditions set for the provision of such services

Challenges

- Dry taps.
- Lack of infrastructure
- Water supplied through tinkering which has a cost implication
- Huge backlogs on sanitation
- Current VIP sanitation facilities erected in various villages has spillage effect

Existing Systems

System Layouts and Operation - Southern Part of Municipality

Temba Water Treatment Works

The Temba WTW is located in Temba adjacent to the P66-1 Provincial road and is owned by the City of Tshwane but is operated and maintained by Magalies Water(MW). The treatment works extracts raw water from the Leeukraal Dam, which is situated along the Apies River and is pumped up to the Temba WTW. Potable water is then supplied to various areas in and around the Hammanskraal area in addition to water being sold onto the Moretele Local Municipality. The municipality is supplied with potable water via 3 pipelines from the Temba WTW .These three pipelines supply the following zones in the southern parts of the municipal area:

East Bank

Is supplied by a 500mmØ pipeline which is reduced to a 200mmØ and supplies the following areas and reservoirs:

Carousel View, Carousel Hotel, Boplaas East, Hani View, Greenside, Dihibing and One & Ten with the following reservoirs:

Babelegi Reservoir - 9.8Ml

Babelegi Tower Reservoir - 0.25Ml

(It must be noted that these reservoirs above are located in the City of Tshwane area of jurisdiction.)

West Bank

Is supplied by a 500mmØ pipeline from the Temba WTW which reduces to a 400mmØ before supplying the following area and reservoirs:

Mathibestad

From the 400mmØ pipeline a 200mmØ pipe branches off into a north easterly direction towards the following community;

Opperman

Opperman Reservoir - 0.42ML

A 350mmØ pipe connection continues North West from Mathibestad towards:

Makapanstad - A 500mmØ connection supplies the:

Makapanstad Reservoir - 2.0ML

Makapanstad Tower Reservoir - 0.42ML

The 350mmØ splits up into two 250mmØ water pipes. One branch in a westerly direction towards:

Tladistad and Kwa-Matlhwaela

The other branch continues north to:

Mobatile, Modiane and Kgomokgomo

Western Area

Is supplied by a 500mmØ pipeline from the Temba WTW and serves the following areas

Mogogelo, Kromkuil, Kwa-Ratsiepane, Ga-Motlegamotike, Ga-Moeka,

Mmahaunyane, Botshabelo, Swartdamstad and Legkraal with the following: New Eerste Rus Reservoir - 5ML

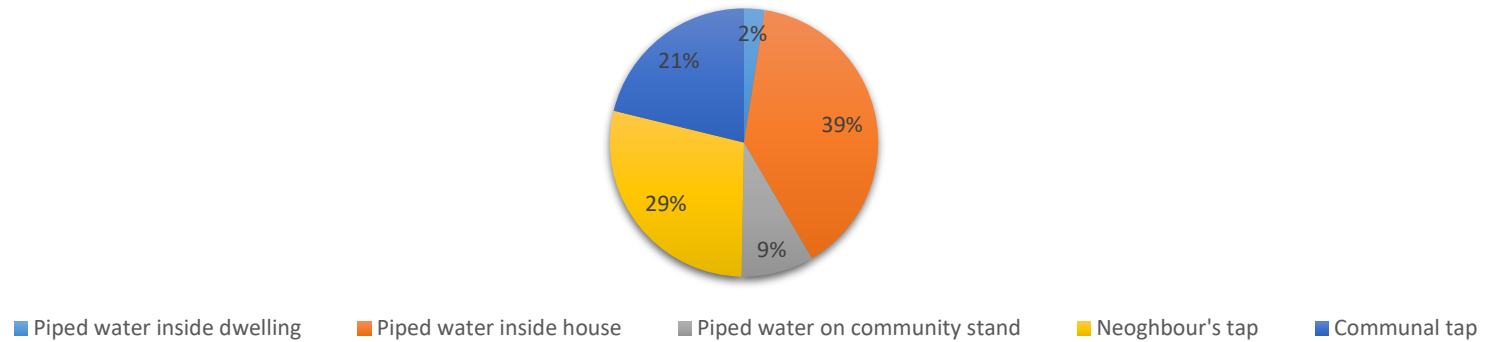
Systems Layouts and Operation - Northern Part of Municipality Northern Part

Bulk water supply to the northern parts of the municipality is from boreholes located in the Transactie Well Field's and supplies ±12 communities with water. Whilst the ownership of the well fields is the MLM, they are however operated and maintained by Magalies Water (MW). The boreholes, pumps the water from the well fields, untreated into storage tanks and supplies the following communities;

Jumbo, Ngobi, Transactie, Slagboom, Mmukubyene, Bollantlokwe, Lebotlwane, De Grens, Little, Thlokwe and Flink Zyn Drift.

Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking

Main water source for drinking



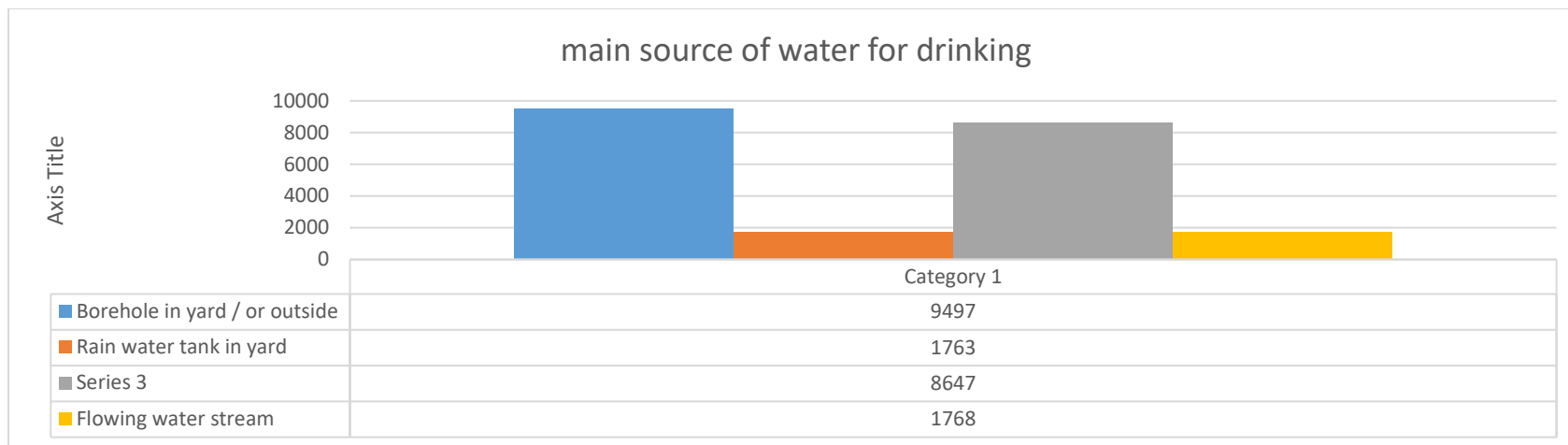
Distribution of households by access to safe drinking water

Access to safe drinking water

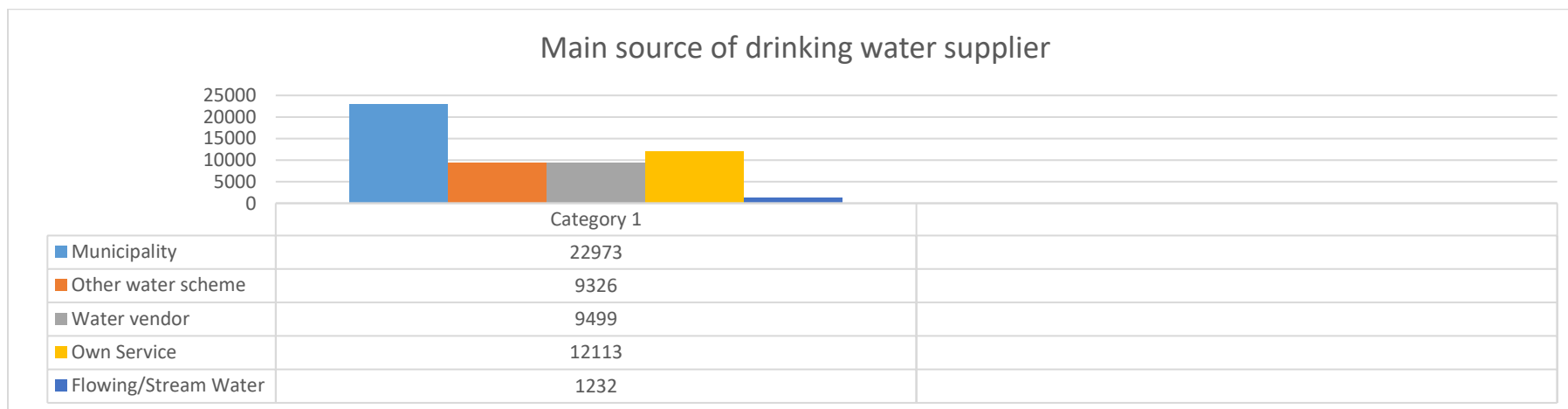


The figure indicates that 63.8% of households have access to safe drinking water. Of concern though is the fact the number of those without access remains too high at 36.2%, requiring urgent response.

Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking



Distribution of households by main source of water supplier



A number of reservoirs have been constructed to give capacity to water distribution and storing systems in anticipation of the completion of Klipdrift and Temba water Treatment Plants which are still under construction.

2019/2020 Capital Implementation Progress Reporting (as at 30 December 2019)

CAPITAL BUDGET 2019/20						
Description	MIG 2018/19	DWS 2019/20	Internal Funding	Total Budget 2019/20	Implementation / Progress Report as at 30 September 2019	Implementation / Progress Report as at 31 December 2019
WATER						
Ward 5 Water Supply	R13 000 000			R13 000 000	Construction stage	Construction stage
Upgrading of Water Reticulation & yard connection in Ward 7 - Mmotong Ext	R9 402 000			R9 402 000	Construction stage	Construction stage
Mmakaunyane Water Reticulation & Yard Connections - Phase 4	R3 139 000			R3 139 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage
SANITATION						
Ward 1 Basic Sanitation Phase 4	R6 000 000			R6 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage
Ward 5 Basic Sanitation Phase 4	R4 000 000			R4 000 000	Construction Stage	Project Complete
Ward 12 Basic Sanitation	R4 000 000			R12 000 000	Construction Stage	Project Complete
Ward 19 Basic Sanitation	R4 000 000			R4 000 000	Construction Stage	Project Complete
Ward 24 Basic Sanitation	R4 000 000			R4 000 000	Tender Stage	Construction Stage
Ward 23 Basic Sanitation Phase 2	R6 000 000			R6 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage
ROADS						
Upgrading of Road & Stormwater Ward 2	R 6000 000			R6 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage
Upgrading of Road & Stormwater Ward 3	R 6000 000			R6 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage
Mmotla to Kromkuil Road Phase 2	R3 000 000			R3 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage
Thulwe Bridge	R15 000 000			R15 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage

COMMUNITY FACILITIES						
Ward 6 Community Hall	R5 000 000			R5 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage
Ward 13 High Mast Lights	R5 000 000			R5 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage
Ward 13 High Mast Lights	R5 000 000			R5 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage

2020/2021 Final Water Capital List

Project name (list of projects which will be implemented for the 2019/20 FY including the PMU admin fees)	Project Category (e.g. water/sanitation/road etc.)	Construction end date	Total 2020/21 (WSIG)	Total 2018/19	Total 2020/21 (MIG)	2020/21 (INTERNAL)	2020/21 (STATUS)
				Total expenditure	Total amount projected		
WATER							
Motla Water Supply	Water				6 400 000		Registration
Ward 5 (Ga-Habedi, Flikzynlydrift, Seutelong) Water supply Phase 2	Water				26 088 600		Design stage
Ward 7 (Legaganeng, Block C, Mmotong, Swartdam, Rabosula, Norokie, Rantlapane) yard connections	Water				2 800 000		Registration
Ward 2 (Olverton, Voyenteen, Swartboom, Utsane, Tlounane) Water Supply	Water		35 175 000,00				Design stage
WCDM 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22 continuation	Water		17 825 000,00				Construction stage
Refurbishment of boreholes in various wards	Water		2 000 000,00				SP appointed

Water Tankering

Municipality has resolved to continue providing water through water tinkering though in a different format, which will empower local water tankers operators outside of the main contractor in the new financial year.

Sanitation Systems

Existing Systems

The Moretele Local Municipality has one Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) that treats waste water in the area. The WWTW is owned and maintained by the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDm) and was transferred from the Department Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) in July 2003.

Swartdam Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW)

The Swartdam WWTW is located adjacent to Soutpan Road, on the northern outskirts of the Swartdam Community and consists of an activated sludge plant.

Ventilated Improved Pit Toilets (VIP Toilets) & Septic Tanks

The remainder of the MLM area of jurisdiction is served by VIP Toilets and no individual septic tanks are known to be installed in the municipality's area of jurisdiction. The vast number of communities using VIP Toilets are scattered across the municipality's area where the provision of water borne sanitation to each community, would be a costly. It is suggested, that as a result of the number of VIP Toilets located in the area and in neighbouring municipalities, an in-depth study of the ground water resources and water conditions be undertaken on a regular basis.

Private Systems

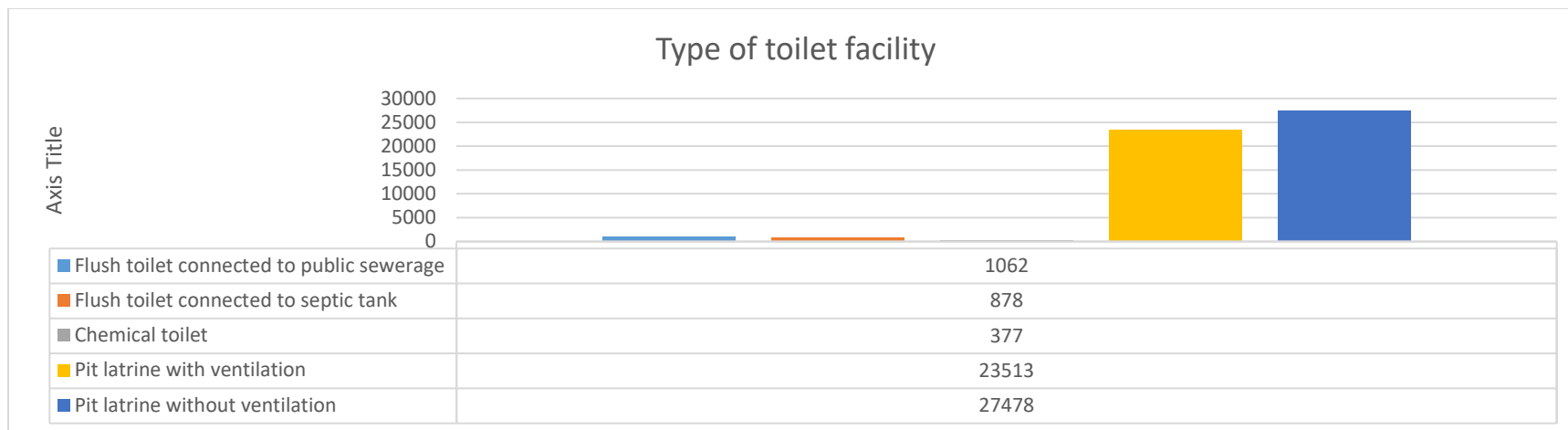
Numerous private systems exist within the municipal area.

Backlogs

Water and Sanitation Services

More than 75% of the households have access to water. However, of serious concern is the fact that currently there are challenges with supply issues which will be addressed once the Klipdrift and Temba Treatment Plants are completed. And further that close to 22% of households are still outside of access water. The provision of sanitation facilities across the municipal communities remains one of the key challenges for the municipality however there has been a steady climb in addressing the backlogs. Close to 27478 households have no access to adequate sanitation facilities.

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility



The figure indicates that there are 27 478 sanitation facilities without proper ventilation requiring greater push in the delivery of adequate sanitation facilities.

Development Implications (Water and sanitation)

Water is the elixir of life, which makes it a very important commodity whereas sanitation is about human dignity. Great strides have been made towards ensuring access to water and sanitation by the majority of the local community. Access to water services have improved, the biggest challenge is the with regard to the consistency of supply. The two new reservoirs that are under construction will provide the much needed relief. However the following needs to be considered by the municipality:

Water

- Ensuring water access to all municipal households.
- Provision of high level of service - which will enhance payment levels.
- Improved operation and maintenance.
- Curbing of illegal water connections.

Sanitation

Developing a plan that will serve to give capacity to the municipality towards ensuring that all have access to adequate sanitation (Addressing the 44% backlog). Consideration of other alternatives to VIP toilets considering the adverse effect this might have on the under-ground water resources.

2019/2020 Capital Implementation Progress Reporting (As at 30 December 2019)

SANITATION	MIG 2019/20	WSIG 2019/20	INTERNAL FUNDING	TOTAL BUDGET 2019/20	IMPLEMENTATION/ PROGRESS REPORT AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019	IMPLEMENTATION/ PROGRESS REPORT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019
Ward 1 Basic Sanitation Phase 4	R6 000 0000			R6 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage
Ward 5 Basic Sanitation Phase 4	R4 000 000			R4 000 000	Construction Stage	Project Complete
Ward 12 Basic Sanitation	R4 000 000			R4 000 000	Construction Stage	Project Complete
Ward 19 Basic Sanitation	R4 000 000			R4 000 000	Construction Stage	Project Complete
Ward 24 Basic Sanitation	R4 000 000			R4 000 000	Tender Stage	Construction Stage
Ward 23 Basic Sanitation Phase 2	R6 000 000			R6 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage

2020/2021 Final Sanitation Capital List

DESCRIPTION	MIG 2020/21	WSIG 2020/21	INTERNAL FUNDING 2020/21	TOTAL BUDGET	STATUS
Basic Sanitation in ward 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23 & 25		29 400 000		29 400 000	SP appointed
Ward 1 (Little & Bolantlokwe) Basic Sanitation	6 000 000			6 000 000	Approved
Ward 18 (Mathibestad) Basic Sanitation	4 000 000			4 000 000	Approved
Ward 19 (Mathibestad) Basic Sanitation	6 000 000			6 000 000	Approved
Ward 23 (Kromkuil) Basic Sanitation Phase	6 000 000			6 000 000	Approved
Ward 24 (Mathibestad) Basic Sanitation	4 000 000			4 000 000	Approved
Ward 26 (Ratjiekane) Basic Sanitation	4 000 000			4 000 000	Approved

8.1.2 Roads and Strom water Legislative Framework

Constitution Schedule 4B	Competency	Definition	The division of powers and functions in terms of section 84(1) and 85 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998		
			Bojanala District Municipality	Moretele Municipality	Local Allocated, adjusted or 84(2)
Municipal airports		Establishment, regulation, operation, management and control of an airport facility	Municipal airports serving the area of the municipality as a whole	Airports that serve only the local municipality	84(1) and 84(2)
Municipal public transport		Establishment, regulation, operation, management and control of municipal public transport service over or underground.	Regulation of passenger transport services	Establishment, regulation, operation, management and control of municipal public	84(1) and 84(2)

	Includes municipal bus, taxi, railway and subway services, ranks and stands, stopping places, traffic policy and collection		transport for the area of the local municipality subject to district regulations.	
Municipal public works	Provision of all infrastructure required for the effective carrying out of all municipal powers and functions	Public works relating to district municipality's powers and functions	Public works relating to the local municipality's powers and functions	84(1) and 84(2)
Storm water management system in built-up areas	Provision, planning, control, regulation and maintenance of storm water systems in built-up areas.	No powers	Full powers in the area of jurisdiction	84(2)

Current Backlogs: Local Roads

The municipality has backlogs on local roads that exceeds over 690 km.

The municipality has implemented a paved roads construction programme which has brought so much relief to many households and roads users. However the design of such roads in some instances have not taken into account issues around possible flooding or natural water streaming in villages resulting in communities taking out bricks in some of the roads to allow for water or floods to flow.

Current backlogs: Provincial Roads

Below is the list of provincial roads in the municipal are that requires immediate attention:

- Kgomokgomo -Moretele road (refurbishment in progress)
- Lebotloane - Ngobi road
- Ruigtesloot - Lebotloane road
- Seutelong - Ga-Habedi road
- Mmakaunyne / Wintervelt road
- Mmatlhawaele / Dikebu Road is gradually deteriorating
- Ngobi/Swartboom to Cyferskuil road
- Makapanstad / Temba road edges requires attention (the road has become very risky for taxi transport services and commuters)
- Bedwang to Bollantlokwe (P65/1)
- Little to Ruigtesloot (D614/3)

The condition of many of the provincial roads remains dire requiring urgent attention. Critically key economic roads that links Moretele and Tshwane are in the bad shape:

- Makapanstad - Bosplaas to Temba road
- Dikebu- Swardam - Motla to Soshanguve road
- Mmakaunyane to Mabopane road

Many of the district roads constructed by the province some years back are in the dilapidated state. The situation is severe in areas such as:

- Maubane
- Bosplaas

The Bedwang to Lebotloane road is under construction with notable delays. The Provincial department of public works and roads has appointed a contractor for that road. Additionally the department has appointed service providers for the re-gravelling of Mogogelo - Mathibestad road and the Dipetloane road.

The Provincial Department of Roads has invited prospective service providers to submit proposals for the re-gravelling of Swartdam to Mmakgabelwane road.

Great strides have been made in the construction of local roads however greater care and focus should be placed in insuring that the designs take into account local conditions like water flow during heavy raining. Some paved roads have been interfered with to allow for free water flowing owing to lack of proper storm water channels.

Traffic Services

Traffic services housed in the then Mampadi High School which is situated next to the municipal buildings continues to provide the much needed relief to vehicle owners. The municipality will continue to consider other options available in ensuring that full spectrum of services are offered in the centre. These include licensing renewals towards establishing a fully-fledged testing centre over a period of time.

2019/2020 Capital Implementation Progress Reporting (As at 30 December 2019)

ROADS	MIG 2019/20	WSIG 2019/20	INTERNAL FUNDING 2019/20	TOTAL BUDGET 2019/20	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AS AT 30 TH SEPTEMBER 2019	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AS AT 31 ST DECEMBER 2019
Upgrading of Road & Stormwater Ward 2	R6 000 000			R6 000 000	Construction stage	Construction Stage
Upgrading of Road & Stormwater Ward 3	R6 000 000			R6 000 000	Construction stage	Construction Stage
Mmotla to Kromkuil Road Phase 2	R3 000 000			R3 000 000	Construction stage	Construction Stage
Thulwe Bridge	R15 000 000			R15 000 000	Construction stage	Construction Stage

2020/2021 Final Roads Capital List

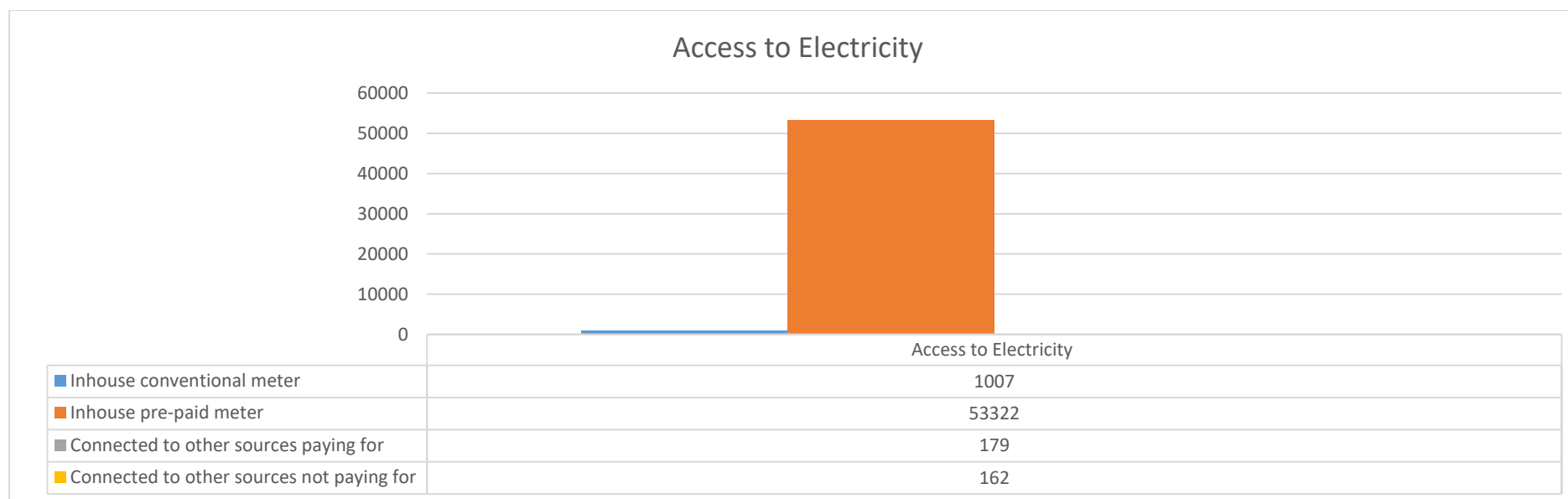
ROADS						
DESCRIPTION	MIG 2020/21	WSIG 2020/21	INTERNAL FUNDING 2020/21	TOTAL BUDGET	STATUS	
Upgrading of an Internal road in Ward 2 (Olverton)	R11 000 000			R11 000 000	Approved	
Upgrading of Internal road in Ward 3 (Cyferskuil)	R15 000 000			R15 000 000	Approved	

8.1.3 Electricity

Household Connections

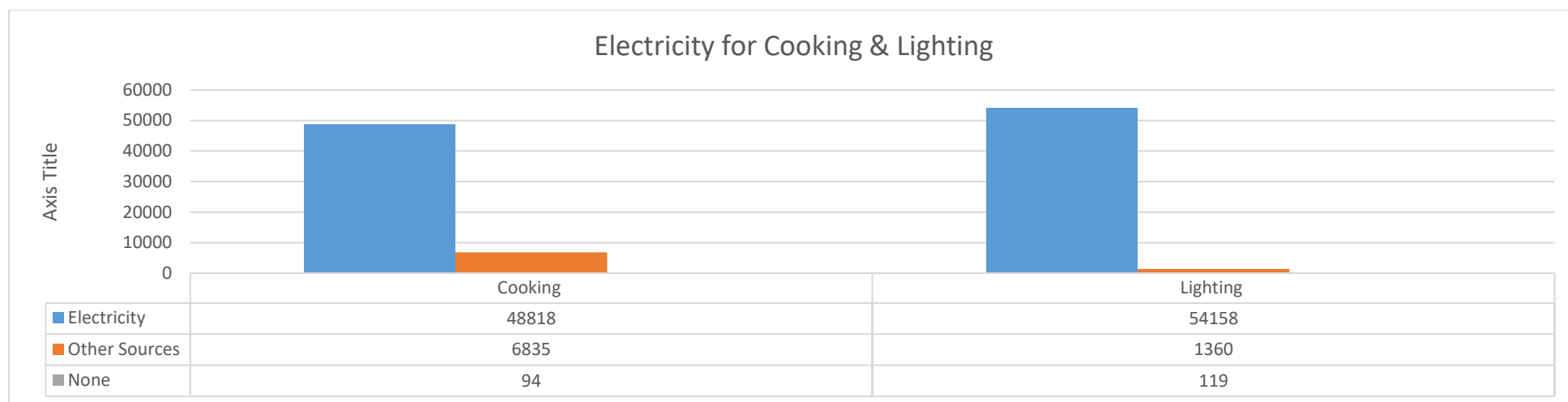
The Integrated Energy Plan (2013) provides that energy is one of the key elements in production processes. A lack or shortage of energy has a serious effect on the economy and gross domestic growth. Equally households rely on electricity for cooking, heating and other use which indicates the importance of electricity towards improving the quality of life of the citizens. It should be noted however that the municipality is not authorized to performing on the function. This does not absolve the municipality the responsibility of determining needs and backlogs and planning for electrification of households in the municipal are of jurisdiction.

Distribution of households with or without access to electricity



The figure above indicates that 54329 of households have access to electricity.

Energy Sources



The figure above indicates that 48818 household's uses electricity for cooking whereas 54158 households uses electricity for lighting.

Development implications

The figure suggests that the municipality has to plan and develop measures that will ensure that the 4% without access to electricity, have access. These includes:

- Undertaking a detailed audit that will verify and quantify the backlogs that still exist.
- Develop plan in collaboration with the competent authorities to address the backlogs.
- Promotion of the efficient use of electricity.

Eskom's Electrification Programme

The municipality is not authorized to perform the electricity function and the function is wholly performed by Eskom. The role of the municipality becomes to identify needs which are communicated to Eskom hence the plan presented below:

2019/2020 Electrification Programme

Project Name	Capex R'000	Planned Connections	Actual Connections	Remarks
Lekholo, Dikebu, Mocheko, Moema & Tladistad	4 453 522.20	100	275	Complete
Moeka Msholozzi	4 774 131.92	385	385	Complete
Hani View	3 910 000	200	80	Complete
TOTAL	R 13 137 654.12	685	785	

Future Planning

2020/2021 Identified Projects (Not yet funded / Approved)

Project Name	Planned Connections
Basplaas Phase 2	25
Greenside Block A	80
Lekholo & Dikebu AA	100
Kgomo Kgomo	18
Skotiphola	55
Maseding	8
Matlwaela	8
Mocheke Phase 2	50
Moeka Msholozzi Section	385
Moema Phase 2	20
Norokie Phase 3	80
Ratjiepana & Savanna	71
Mmotong	300
DoE funded In-fills	300
Total	1515

2021/2022 Identified Projects (Not yet funded / Approved)

Project Name	Planned Connections
Tshwene's Farm Phase 3	300
Hani View Extension	350
One & Ten Phase 2	65
Mogogelo Phase 2	80
Little Trust	40
Swartboom	60
Mmakaunyane	75
Mmotong Phase 2	150
Cyferskuil	100
Olverton	40
	1260

High Mast lighting (Public Lighting)

In terms of the allocate powers and functions the municipality is competent to perform the Street lighting function as defined below:

Street Lighting (Local Function)	"Street lighting" means the provision and maintenance of lighting for the illuminating of streets
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The municipality has over the years erected 2017 high mast lights in various wards and will appoint a contractor to service and maintain all the lights. Energy saving measures will also be considered

2019/2020 Capital Implementation Progress Reporting (As at 30 December 2019)

CAPITAL BUDGET 2019/20						
Description	MIG 2019/20	DWS 2019/20	Internal Funding	Total Budget 2019/20	Implementation / Progress Report as at 30 September 2019	Implementation / Progress Report as at 31 December 2019
HIGH MAST LIGHTING	5 000 000	-				
Ward 13 high mast lights			5,000,000.00	5,000,000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage

2020/2021 Final Public Lighting Capital List

DESCRIPTION	MIG 2020/21	WSIG 2020/21	INTERNAL FUNDING 2020/21	TOTAL BUDGET 2020/21	STATUS
Construction of High Mast Lights in Ward 13	5,500,000			5,500,000	Approved
Construction of High Mast Lights in ward 20	5,500,000			5,500,000	Approved

8.1.4 Environmental Management (Waste management)

The desired future

The 2012 Integrated Waste management Plan provides that a desired future state for the municipality in terms of waste management is a municipality that is aware and actively involved in waste avoidance initiatives, that runs well coordinated and efficient recycling and waste treatment facilities and provides all residents with a basic collection service and further that the waste division should be financially stable providing a good quality service to the consumer at a reasonable cost, and should be managed with an adequate number of staff that is well trained. The municipality should have waste management by-laws in place that are monitored regularly for compliance. There should be adequate disposal sites for future requirements for all waste types. The

municipality should further provide campaigns and education drives to ensure that the public is aware of the impacts of waste on people's health and the environment.

Legislative Framework

National Environmental Waste Act, 2008

Chapter 1, Section 2 of the Act describes the objectives of the act:

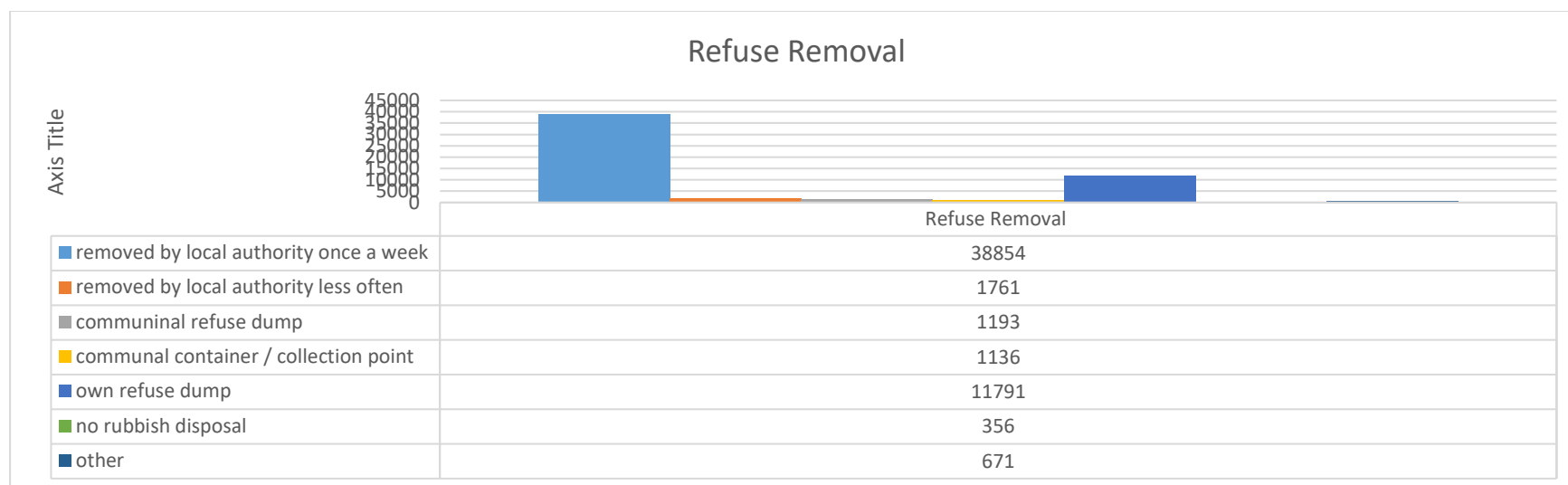
- a) to protect health, well-being and the environment by providing reasonable measures for minimising the consumption of natural resources avoiding and minimising the generation of waste reducing, re-using, recycling and recovering waste treating and safely disposing of waste as a last resort preventing pollution and ecological degradation securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development promoting and ensuring the effective delivery of waste services remediating land where contamination presents, or may present, a significant risk of harm to health or the environment; and achieving integrated waste management reporting and planning.
- b) to ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment;
- c) to provide for compliance with the measures set out in paragraph (a); and
- d) generally, to give effect to section 24 of the Constitution in order to secure an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being.

The Act requires the drafting of a National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) for achieving the objectives of the Act. The Act sets waste service standards, covering areas such as tariffs, quality of service and financial reporting. The Act requires that each municipality designate a waste management officer.

Refuse Removal Services

The figure below indicates that 46 593 households depend on own refuse dump. The picture has changed completely. The municipality has revitalized the municipal wide waste collection project where all households have access to the project in terms of weekly collection in all households.

Distribution of households by refuse removal



The figure indicates that 69.6% of households have access to refuse removal by the municipality once a week. Of concern is the 21% of households that manages own refuse which should be addressed.

Development Implications

The municipality has to develop and implement measures that will enhance the sustainability of the project. These include the following:

- Mobilization of customers to pay for services rendered
- Implementation of credible cost recovery programmes

Waste Collection status

The municipality has appointed three service providers to manage waste in the whole of the municipality, where one is responsible for household and business collections and the other two are responsible for cleaning of illegal dumps. There is a reviewed focus in ensuring that the municipality operates a fully compliant landfill site at Motla village.

Mathibestad Buy Back Centre

The project funded by the Department of Environmental Affairs at a cost of R2m is at the construction phase.

8.1.5 Air quality

The municipality is, in terms of the allocated powers and functions, authorized to perform the air quality function. However the municipality has not developed the institutional systems necessary to deal with the function. The fact that there are no industries that may voluminously pollute the air does not suggest that there should not be any plans to deal cogently with air quality management issues.

8.1.6 Climate change

According to the North West Environmental Outlook (2013) 'Climate change' refers to any change in the average long-term climatic trend, and is a natural part of the earth system. Human activities, since the Industrial Revolution, have succeeded in altering the composition of the atmosphere to such an extent though that it will absorb and store increasing amounts of energy in the troposphere within the coming century. This will result in the atmosphere heating up, thereby altering weather and climate patterns. In particular, it is expected that the average temperature of the atmosphere will increase by between 1.5 and 4.5 degrees in the next 90 years (IPCC, 2013). This will lead to a cascade of effects, including changes to precipitation, seasons, micro-climates and habitat suitability. It is also reported that "there will be more frequent hot and fewer cold temperature extremes over most land areas on daily and seasonal timescales as global mean temperatures increase. It is very likely that heat waves will occur with a higher frequency and duration" (IPCC, 2013:18).

According to the Long-term Adaptation Scenarios programme (DEA, 2013), observed changes in the climate over South Africa include:

- Mean annual temperatures have increased by about 1 degree Celsius during the past 50 years
- High temperature extremes have increased significantly in frequency, and low temperatures have decreased significantly in frequency, both annually and in most seasons
- Annual rainfall trends are weak, but there is a tendency towards a significant decrease in the number of rain days which implies an increase in the rainfall intensity and increased dry spell duration
- A marginal reduction in rainfall for the autumn months

The North West Province is one exception to the observed trend of increasing minimum and maximum temperatures across the country, with these increases not being evident (DEA, 2013).

The municipality is committed in working within the frameworks developed by others spheres of government in mitigating the effects of climate change. The effects of climate change manifest themselves in various ways. Many parts of the country have experienced the worst possible drought in over two to three decades. Local farmers were supported in conjunction with other sectors with regard to relief measures to safeguard livestock in the local area.

8.1.7. Social Services

8.1.7.1 Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation

Powers and Functions

Constitution Competency Schedule 4B	Definition	The division of powers and functions in terms of section 84(1) and 85 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998		
		Bojanala District Municipality	Moretele Local Municipality	Allocated, adjusted or 84(2)
Local sports facilities	The provision, management and/or control of any sport facility within the municipal area		Yes	
Municipal parks and recreation	The provision, management, control and maintenance of any land, gardens or facility set aside for recreation, sightseeing and/or tourism and includes playgrounds but excludes sport facilities		Yes	

Sports, Arts and Recreation

The municipality has over the years focused more on, in terms of MIG allocation, water and sanitation at the expense of other critical community needs like sports. This will create a situation with other unintended consequences due the fact that there will be scarcity of facilities for recreation. Sports allocation within the MIG funding will henceforth receive its fair share in ensuring that facilities are created in the municipal area. Sports and Recreation projects have been registered with MIG as indicated in the capital plan herein which will ensure that the 15% allocated for Sports and Recreation is fully utilised.

The distribution of community halls is another challenge. Where they exist they are under-utilised, whereas in other areas they are not there. These facilities can be used to host indoor sporting codes.

CAPITAL BUDGET 2019/20						
Description	MIG 2019/20	DWS 2019/20	Internal Funding	Total Budget 2019/20	Implementation / Progress Report as at 30 September 2019	Implementation / Progress Report as at 31 December 2019
COMMUNITY FACILITIES						
Ward 6 Community Hall	R6 000 000			R6 000 000	Construction Stage	Construction Stage

2020/2021 Final Capital List

CAPITAL BUDGET 2020/21					
DESCRIPTION	MIG 2020/21	WSIG 2020/21	INTERNAL FUNDING 2020/21	TOTAL BUDGET 2020/21	STATUS
SPORTS FACILITIES/COMMUNITY FACILITIES		-			
Construction of Sports Complex in Lebotlwane	6 000 000			6 000 000	Approved
Municipal Office Building			18,000,000	18 000 000	Approved

8.1.7.2 Library services

The Tladistad Library and the Dertig library are indications of a firm commitment and partnership between the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture towards ensuring access by the local community library services. This will go a long in ensuring that literacy level are improved and that students and all people are generally assisted with their studies and knowledge improvement.

The Papi Ntjana Community Library constructed in Ga-Motla (Ward 9) funded at a tune of R4.7m has been by DSAC has been launched and is now fully operational.

The municipality needs to implement programmes to:

- Market libraries
- Increase daily visits
- Implement awareness campaigns focusing on the role and responsibilities of users.

The northern part of the municipality is a bit far in terms of access to the three existing libraries, making a strong case for an additional library.

8.1.7.3 Education

According to the National Development Plan (NDP) the South African education system needs urgent action and that building national capabilities requires quality early childhood development, basic education, further and higher education. The NDP further says that the education system will play a greater role in building an inclusive society, providing equal opportunities and helping all South Africans to realise their full potential, in particular those previously disadvantaged by apartheid policies, namely black people, women and people with disabilities.

For these outcomes to be realised all spheres of government must work in concert. Moretele Local Municipality, through the Community Development Services Directorate, aims to harness better relations with all education stakeholders. In the last few years a number of schools have been merged resulting in facilities left unused. A better and improved coordination will result in the development of a plan that will provide alternative productive use of the unused schools.

The unused schools can be turned into:

- ICT Centres
- Life Skills Centres
- Vocational Training Centres

However in other areas the demand for additional classes or new schools remains the challenge that has to be addressed as indicated by the community needs below which requires further investigation.

The Department of Education will in this financial year repair and renovate Thulare Secondary School in Lebotlwane .

8.1.7.4 Health Services

Background and Policy Framework

The Policy on Quality Health Care in South Africa (2007) released by the National Department of Health says achieving the goal of a quality health care system requires a national commitment to measure, improve and maintain high-quality health care for all its citizens. The policy further says that this involves measuring the gap between standards and actual practice, and working out ways to close the gap.

National aims for health care improvement

- Addressing access to health care
- Increasing patients' participation and the dignity afforded to them
- Reducing underlying causes of illness, injury, and disability through preventive and health promotion activities
- Expanding research on evidence of effectiveness;
- Ensuring the appropriate use of health care services; and
- Reducing health care errors (adverse events)

Health Facilities

- The Moretele Sub-district has 21 clinics with 6 of those converted to operate 24 hours a day
- Of the 21 clinics 9% have extended hours of operations
- One youth centre with satellite service points
- Two health mobile clinics with 20 mobile points
- One dental mobile clinic with 10 mobile points including clinics

Health Services Provided

Services provided by the local clinics includes the following -

Comprehensive PHC services.

Ante natal and Post natal care

Maternity services

Child Health

Reproductive Health

PMTCT and VCT

ARV site at Mathibestad

Youth services at two points only

CTOP Services at Makapanstad only

Mental Health services

Improving Access to Health Services

The Mathibesatad Community Health Centre and Mmakaunyane Clinic have been completed with official launch still pending.

- The facilities once operational will bring access and relief to many of the municipal areas who for a long time had to travel long distances to receive the kind of services offered in these facilities.
- The municipality needs to work more closely with the Department of Health and related in the promotion of healthy living and use of local facilities

Municipal Health Services

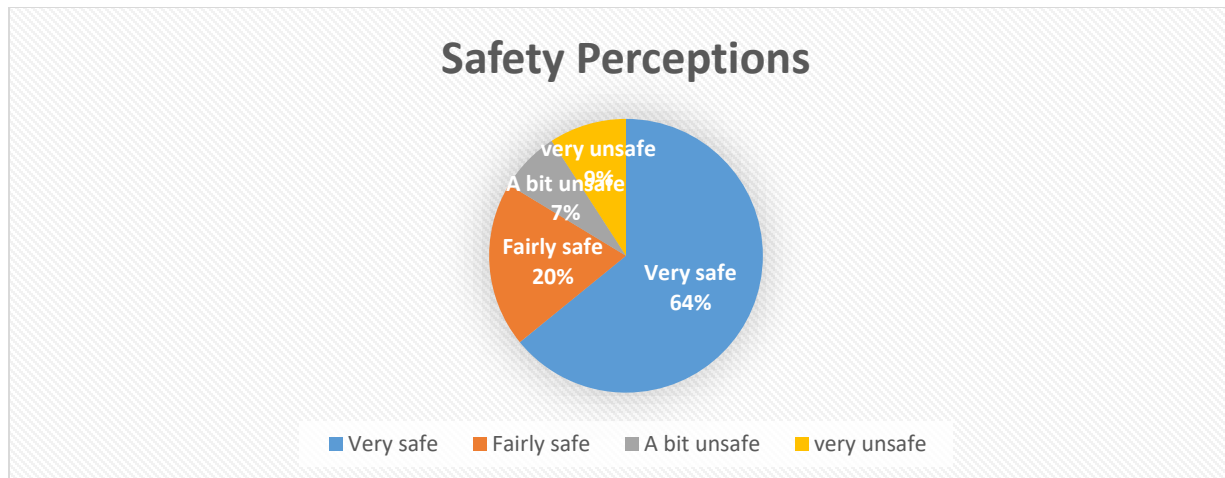
The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality has seconded Environmental Practitioners to capacitate the municipality in as far as the function is concerned. However the municipality is required to develop institutional capacity to perform other allocated functions like cleansing which currently are not performed.

8.1.7.5 Community Safety

Public Safety

Effective stakeholder involvement in the fight against crime and other related social ills has become a pivotal instrument for effective policing. The municipality has identified the need to revitalize and capacitate local Community Policing Forums in all 26 wards. Fighting crime through environmental design requires that the municipality invest more in public lighting which can serve to reduce crime. The 2016 Community Survey points to a positive picture in terms safety perceptions by local communities.

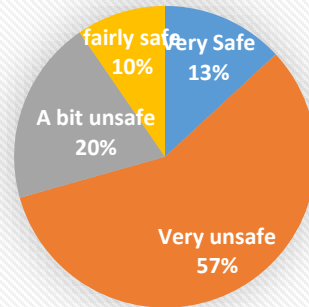
Safety Perceptions



The figure indicate generally close to 64% of community members feel safe in Moretele.

Safety Perceptions When Walking alone in the Dark

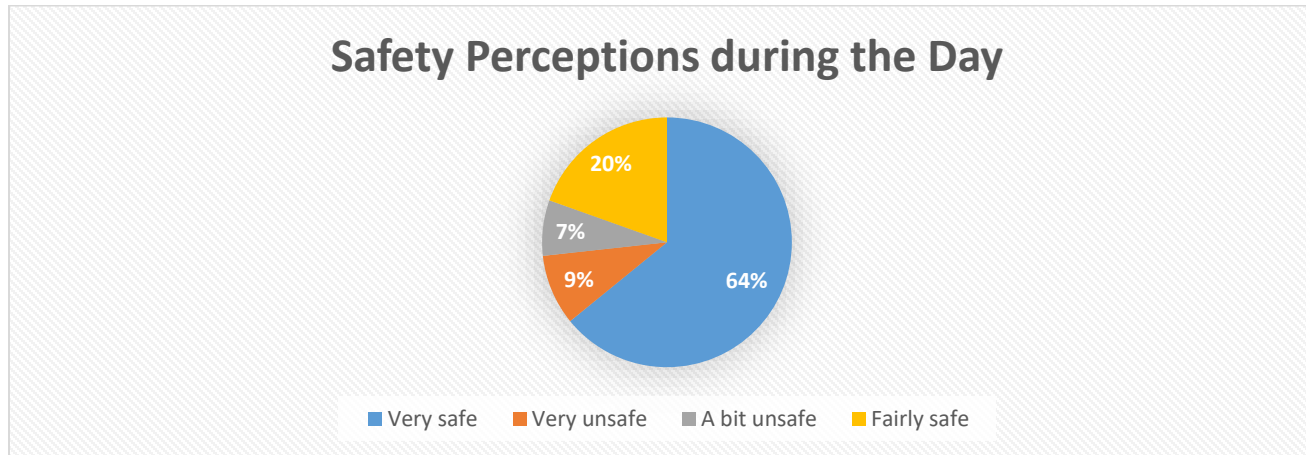
Safety Perceptions in the Dark



■ Very Safe ■ Very unsafe ■ A bit unsafe ■ fairly safe

However 57% feel very unsafe when it is dark. This could be attributed to the fact large parts of the municipality have no access to public lighting.

Safety perceptions during the day



64% feels very safe during the day. There is a need for effective and visible policing in many parts of the municipality mostly during the night.

Police Services

Crime in whatever form has become a very serious menace for the country as whole. Crime undermines the commitment and effort of government at all levels to focus on core service delivery mandate of government. There are 3 police stations in the municipal area, which the infrastructure thereof is not favourable to effective provision of police services.

The construction of Ga-Moeka /Vuma Police Station has since stalled owing to contractual issues between the funder and the contractor.

The municipality will escalate the engagement with relevant stakeholders on the conditions of the three other police stations. Some of the villages have functional Community Policing Forums and some not. Fighting crime requires a joint effort, therefore the Police and the Municipality must continue the partnership to establish and capacitate the forums as critical vehicles to fight crime. There is a need for the construction of new police stations at the following areas which are currently housed in makeshift offices at the following areas:

- Makapanstad

- Cyferskuil, and
- Bedwang

8.1.7.6 Disaster Services

Powers and functions

Constitution Competency Schedule 4B	Definition	The division of powers and functions in terms of section 84(1) and 85 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998		
		Bojanala District Municipality	Moretele Local Municipality	Allocated, adjusted or 84(2)
Firefighting services	Establishment, operation, control and regulation of firefighting services Includes safety regulations, safety of premises and dangerous substances Exclude disaster management	Full powers in area of jurisdiction	No powers	
Cleansing	Provision of service to clean and maintain public streets and public places and regulation and control thereof	No powers	Full powers in the area of jurisdiction	
Municipal health services	Establishment, regulation, operation, management and control of municipal health services Includes environmental health care, preventative and promotive health care and may include curative primary health care	Municipal health services	No powers	84(1)

Disaster Management

The District Municipality has in accordance with powers and functions allocated ensured that the Fire and Emergency Centre which is housed in Makapanstad is fully operational and has the capacity to respond and is able to deal or mitigate any disaster or emergency that might arise. Further the local Disaster management Plan has been developed and approved.

Heavy Water inflow from Tshwane

The municipality has experienced during rainy seasons heavy water inflow which has resulted in damages and serious flooding in the western part (Motla, Moeka, Swartdam areas) of the municipality. A number of initiatives were implemented to channel the water flow which has not

been successful. The water flow will affect the Kromkuil road that is currently under construction (1st phase completed). The only lasting solution will be to engage with the City of Tshwane towards a common approach which will relieve the affected areas. This might include the following proposals:

- Construction of the catchment area / dam which will enhance recycling of the water
- Constructing of proper water channels
- More improved communication among affected stakeholders.

The municipality has established a local disaster management unit mandated to coordinate all disaster related functions in partnership with the District Municipality. There plans in place to review/ finalize the Disaster Management Plan to be reflective of the local challenge and to offer better and relevant alternative in relation to disaster response or mitigation.

The recent floods March 2018) in the areas of Motla, Moeka and Swartdam have highlighted the need to develop measures that will bring ultimate relief to the communities of the affected areas. The following are some of the plans:

- Revisit the idea of construction the Earth on Dam constructed between Soutpan and Motla
- Engaging the City of Tshwane in collaborative measures towards shared approach

The Disaster Management Plan was developed in 2010 and has become outdated. The Municipality will engage and partner with the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality towards the review or development of the Disaster Management Plan considering other alternatives.

The municipality will in 2019/2020 revitalise the Disaster Advisory Forum, conduct fire prevention sessions in various wards and conducting disaster awareness campaigns as a means of empowering local response and resilience to disaster outbreaks.

8.1.7.7 Social and Welfare Services

Early Childhood Development

The NDP provides that the benefits of intervening early in the lives of children include:

- Better school enrolment rates, Retention and academic performance
- Higher rates of high school completion Lower levels of antisocial behaviour

- The municipality appreciates the importance of developing programmes that will ensure that outcomes highlighted by the NDP are realized.

The Community Development Services has developed the institutional capacity to perform in collaboration with stakeholders the function better. However the funding constraints remain the biggest challenge which limits the full extent in terms of performing the function.

Social Welfare

Priority has been given to expansion to access to community facilities in the whole of the municipal area. Two more community halls are planned for 2015/2016 at ward 1 and ward 6. This is intended to improve access to community facilities which also serve a role key in ensuring access to welfare services.

Additional to the two halls planned, the Social Security Agency of South Africa (SSASA) will be developing the following pay-point centres:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Tladistad | Steel Structure Pay-point |
| • Makapanstad (ward 23) | Steel Structure Pay-point |
| • Phedile | Steel Structure Pay-point |

Cemeteries Development

Powers and Function

Constitution Competency Schedule 4B	Definition	The division of powers and functions in terms of section 84(1) and 85 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998		
		Bojanala District Municipality	Moretele Local Municipality	Allocated, adjusted or 84(2)
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	The establishment conducts and control of facilities for the purpose of disposing of human and animal remains.		Yes	

There over 80 cemeteries in the whole of the municipality. Some villages have more than one cemetery. This therefore places a challenge on the municipality to plan around the development of the cemeteries, both in terms of maintenance and upgrades. Only three cemeteries were improved since the establishment of the municipality -

- Makapanstad
- Bosplaas

- Ga-Moeka

There more than 70 local cemeteries which clearly indicates the point it close to being impossible to upgrade all these cemeteries. The only feasible way is to develop regional cemeteries which will serve to ease on the pressure and the need to revamp all these existing cemeteries.

8.1.7.8 Thusong Services

The Leretlhabetse Thusong Services Centre situation at Lebotloane has for a number of years running become the epitome of integrator (one stop) service delivery centre in the municipality which should be expanded to many areas to increase on access to government services to the local community. Creating more awareness and expanding on the services offered requires that the municipality engage and involve key stakeholders in maximising the benefits of the Centre.

The municipality should further developed joint programmes with the Government Departments that are located at the Makapanstad Government Centre in ensuring that communities benefit more in terms of services available in the centre. The Leretlhabetse Thusong Centre management should be the key driver of the initiative. Thusong Services will best serve to ensure that communities have access to government services and information which will in the main empower and benefit all communities

8.1.7.9 Transversal Services Women, Youth and Disabled Persons Development

The 2011 Census indicates that women and youth constitute a greater percentage of the population structure of the municipality. The Special Projects Committee and its administrative desk are mandated to develop measures to systems strategies to support, develop and empower Women, Youth and the Disabled Persons in the municipality. The Unit has been provided with additional capacity with the appointment of Special Projects officer.

Policy Environment

National Gender Policy	The Framework for Youth Development for Local Government	National Disability Framework
The National Gender Policy Framework developed by the Office of the President (office of the Status of Women) aims at establishing a clear vision ad framework to guide the process of developing laws,	The Framework for Youth Development for Local Government (2008) identifies the following roles to be performed by municipalities towards actualizing youth development- Championing youth development;	The framework proposes the following key institutional mechanisms for disability

National Gender Policy	The Framework for Youth Development for Local Government	National Disability Framework
<p>policies, procedures and practices which will serve to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres and structures of government as well as in the workplace, the community and the family.</p> <p>The policy objectives are, among others, to -</p> <p>Create an enabling policy environment for translating government commitment to gender equality into reality</p> <p>Ensure that gender considerations are effectively integrating into all aspects of government policies, activities and programmes</p> <p>Advocate for the promotion of new attitude, values and behaviour and culture of respect for all human beings</p>	<p>Creating a supportive and enabling environment for youth development;</p> <p>Ensuring that the KPAs for developmental local governance in youth development are prioritized and monitored;</p> <p>Utilizing existing structures and mechanisms to integrate and entrench youth development roles and responsibilities across the municipalities;</p> <p>Developing and monitoring Key Performance Indicators for officials that are related to their roles in youth development;</p> <p>Jointly supporting youth development plans based on context as well as institutional capacity;</p> <p>Collaboratively engaging provincial and national sector departments to identify institutional arrangements for youth development;</p> <p>Obtaining and analysing information on youth development issues and its implications for youth development service delivery; and</p> <p>Formulating and implementing plans to support youth development.</p>	<p>mainstreaming in local Government -</p> <p>Establish Disability Units</p> <p>Supporting disability interventions</p> <p>Forming Disability Forums</p> <p>Encouraging the participation of people with Disabilities on matters of local government</p> <p>Consulting with disabled people organisations</p>

The municipality plans to do more in developing, empowering and supporting the Youth, Women, Older Persons and the Older Persons. This include:

- Formalising structures
- Developing strategies and
- Engaging more with established structures

9. FINANCIAL STRATEGY

2020/2021 Final Summary Budget

Budget 2020/21 MTREF

Background

In term of Section 24(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) No. 56 of 2003, the council of the municipality must for each year approve an annual budget for the municipality before the start of the financial year. Section 16(1) of MFMA states that, the council of a municipality must for each financial year approve an annual budget. Section 16(2) in order for a municipality to comply with subsection (1), the mayor of the municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 30 days before the start of the budget year.

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the Municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities.

The Municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning and budget process. Where appropriate, funds were transferred from low- to high priority programmes so as to maintain sound financial stewardship.

The Municipality is embarking on implementing a range of revenue collection strategies to optimize the collection of debt owed by consumers mainly state owned. Some of these revenue collection strategies are through the new valuation roll which will be loaded before the end of the financial year. This new valuation roll will assist with new organ of state which were part of the area allocated to

Moretele since the last demarcation. The impact might not be in this financial year, however the cost will be incurred in this financial year.

Budget 2020/2021 MTREF.

The main challenges experienced during the compilation of the Budget 2019/2020 MTREF can be summarized as follows:

- Low revenue collection
- The ongoing difficulties in the national and local economy;
- Key Positions not filled
- Aging and poorly maintained roads and electricity infrastructure;
- The need to reprioritize projects and expenditure within the existing resource envelope given the cash flow realities and with also ensuring the non-declining cash position of the municipality;

1. Affordability of capital projects - Allocation for MIG was R112.3 million in 2018/19, it has increased to R114, 7-million 2019/20. The projection reflects R121.4-million in 2020/21 and slight increase to R130.9-million in 2021/22 financial year. Municipality has priorities water and sanitation on new projects and completion of MIG registered projects.

2. WSIG allocation has increased from R60-million in 2018/19 R80-million in 2019/20 financial year, the grant will increase to R84.8 -million in 2020/21 and R89.8-million in 2021/22. The grant is for Municipal water Infrastructure Grant. The grant will assist in fast tracking water storage and reticulation projects.

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the Final Budget 2020/21:

1. The 2020/2021 Final Budget priorities and targets, as well as the base line allocations contained in that Final Budget were adopted as the upper limits for the new baselines for the 2020/21 Draft budget;
2. Intermediate service level standards were used to inform the measurable objectives, targets and backlog eradication goals; In view of the aforementioned, the following table is a consolidated overview of the propose 2020/21 Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure

	MEDIUM TERM REVENUE FRAMEWORK(MTREF)		
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	DRAFT	DRAFT	DRAFT
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	462 522 702	484 098 210	622 598 348
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	-688 750 549	-733 035 704	-773 844 224
TOTAL OPERATING SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-226 227 847	-248 937 493	-151 245 876

The total revenue budget for 2020/21 is R688 750 549 million including capital budget compared with 2019/20 is R656.279 million which represents an increase in budget estimates of R30-million.

Moretele Municipality is still dependent on grants as a major contributor of revenue. The Gazetted Division of Revenue Act has confirmed the following transfers to the municipality:

The revenue grants are R568-million for 2020/21 funded by transfers from Provincial and National Departments. The following narrations indicates all revenue to be received and Charged in 2020/21 financial years:

The 2020/21 Financial Year (FY) operating expenditure is R462 million compared to R468- million for 2019/20 which indicates a reduction of R6 million. This reflect a surplus of R 226 227 847 million.

Revenue

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	DRAFT	DRAFT	DRAFT
SERVICE CHARGES	-89 099 604	-93 198 186	-97 485 303
CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE	-3 660	-3 828	-4 004
GRANT AND SUBSIDIES	-568 493 000	-607 246 308	-642 268 516
INTEREST	-27 928 486	-29 213 196	-30 557 003
RENT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT	-129 972	-135 951	-142 205
OTHER INCOME	-3 095 826	-3 238 234	-3 387 193
OPERATING INCOME GENERATED	-688 750 549	-733 035 704	-773 844 224

Revenue generated from rates and services charges forms an insignificant percentage of the revenue basket for the Municipality, as the municipality is grant dependent. In the 2020/2021 financial year, revenue from rates and services charges totalled R89 million or 12,9% of the total Budget revenue. The revenue from grants amount to R568 million which is 82.5% of the total budget

Operating Expenditure Framework

The Municipality's expenditure framework for the 2020/21 budget and MTREF is informed by the funding of the budget over the medium-term as informed by Section 18 and 19 of the MFMA and should there be any operational gains and efficiencies will be directed to funding the capital budget and other core services.

The following table is a high-level summary of the 2020/21 budget and MTREF (classified per main type of operating expenditure):

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	DRAFT	DRAFT	DRAFT
EMPLOYEE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES	118 388 889	125 788 195	133 649 957
SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	24 991 418	26 553 382	28 212 968
COUNCILLORS RENUMERATION	24 359 855	25 821 447	27 370 733
GENERAL EXPENSES	140 423 766	145 826 421	267 304 040
BULK PURCHASES	45 551 860	47 647 245	49 839 018
CONTRACTED SERVICES	49 333 319	50 252 292	51 150 777
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	13 408 518	14 025 160	14 670 317
DEPRECIATION	46 065 076	48 184 069	50 400 536
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	462 522 702	484 098 210	622 598 348

The original budgeted allocation for employee related costs for the 2020/21 financial year was R118 million, which equals 25 per cent of the total operating expenditure. Based on the three-year collective SALGBC agreement. As part of the Municipality's cost reprioritization and cash management strategy vacancies have been significantly rationalized downwards and only key positions will be appointed.

The cost associated with the remuneration of councilors is determined by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in accordance with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998 (Act 20 of 1998). The most recent proclamation in this regard has been taken into account in compiling the Municipality's budget.

The provision of debt impairment was determined based on an annual collection rate of 90 per cent and the Debt Write-off Policy of the Municipality, Auditor General issued finding with regards to the policy not being updated to suit the current situation. The current situation is that the municipality has been impairing 90% of its debtors every year while the 10% from previous years are ballooning the net debtors balance which will result with overstated assets. The amended Debtors impairment policy has been attached for approval. Depreciation and assets impairment for 2020/21 budget year amount equals to R46 million. While this expenditure is considered to be a non-cash flow item, it informed the total cost associated with rendering the services of the municipality, as well as the municipality's

realistically anticipated revenues. Provision for depreciation and asset impairment has been informed by the Municipality's Asset Management Policy. Depreciation is widely considered a proxy for the measurement of the rate asset consumption

Bulk purchases are directly informed by the purchase of Water from City of Tshwane. The 2020/21 budget for bulk purchase is R45,551 860 million and the budget for 2019/20 is R37.5 million this indicate an increase of R 8 million. This is due to the increase in supply, as previously City of Tshwane could not meet the required demand of water.

Repairs and maintenance

	MEDIUM TERM REVENUE FRAMEWORK(MTREF)		
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	DRAFT	DRAFT	DRAFT
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE			
MAINTENANCE BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS	1 555 912	1 627 484	1 702 349
REPAIR & MAINT COMPUTERS	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE OFFICE FURNITURE & EQUIPME	33 664	35 212	36 832
MAINTENANCE ROADS / STORMWATER	234 174	244 946	256 214
MAINTENANCE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	150 057	156 809	164 023
MAINTENANCE SUNDRIES	600 000	627 600	656 470
MAINTENANCE VEHICLE	1 784 044	1 866 110	1 951 951
MAINTENANCE DWAF - MAGALIES WATER	6 800 667	7 113 498	7 440 719
MAINTENANCE SEWER TREATMENT PLANT	2 000 000	2 092 000	2 188 232
PMU O&M	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE HIGH MAST AND MEDUIM LIGHT	250 000	261 500	273 529
TESTING AND MATERIAL	-	-	-
	-	-	-
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	13 408 518	14 025 160	14 670 317

The repairs and maintenance budget is supposed to be aligned to the need required to preserve and maintain the Municipality's current infrastructure. In terms of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, operational repairs and maintenance is not considered a direct expenditure driver but an outcome of certain other expenditures, such as remuneration, purchases of materials and contracted services. During the compilation of the 2019/2020 budget adjustment, the repairs and maintenance was reduced by R1.7 million when

compared to the 2019/20 original budget. The total budget for Repairs and maintenance is R19 million which is 4% of the operational expenditure

10. Institutional Development and Transformation

The single most important investment any country can make is in its people. Education has intrinsic and instrumental value in creating societies that are better able to respond to the challenges of the 21 century. Lifelong learning, continuous professional development and knowledge production alongside innovation are central to building the capabilities of individuals and society as a whole (NDP).

The municipality has employees in excess of 240 excluding the 52 councillors. Both municipal officials and councillors must be developed to enable them to discharge their mandate with diligence and precision. The structure of any organisation is crucial in the realisation of its mandate.

Policy Making

To continuously determine the relevance of all policies with applicable legislation and review where necessary; and also to develop new policies in line with various Acts of Parliament as promulgated from time to time. Majority of policies will be reviewed in the 2017/2018 financial year

Training and Development

Our focus on training and development is to ensure the maximum skilling of employees and Councilors to their full potential; thereby creating sound career pathing and succession planning. As part of the implementation of the skills development plan of the municipality councilors and various categories of officials are enrolled in different training programmes.

Occupational Health and Safety

To establish a conducive; and safe working environment which complies with relevant legislation such as OHSA; COIDA; ect. And also ensure that all committees that are provided for in terms of the Act are functional and its members are equipped and knowledgeable on the mandate of the Act.

Information and Communication Technology

To ensure improved ICT environment which will accelerate information; communication and in line with the recent technology in ICT matters and thereby enabling management to make and communicate decisions are cost effective. A service provider has been appointed to assist the municipality with IT infrastructure development and support with aspects of the contract coming to an end.

Fleet Management

To ensure proper utilization and management of municipal fleet and enforce accountability thereof. Establish proper fleet monitoring systems to ensure minimum fuel consumption; wear and tear; maintenance and traffic fines. The current fleet is in need of an overhaul, with various sedans having clocked hugged kilometres travelled. The municipality intend to purchase additional fleet in 2019/2020.

Records Management

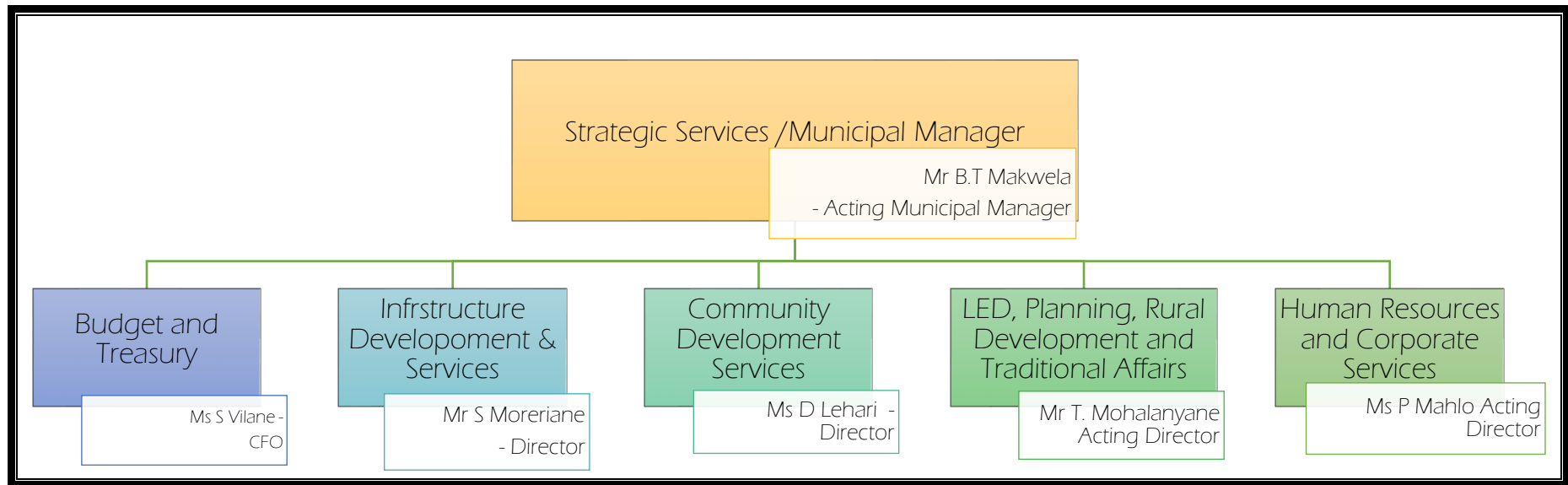
To ensure proper management of records according to guidelines as provided for in the National Archives Act and ensure the easy retrieval of documents as and when required. File Plan and records Management Policy to be developed and obtain Provincial approval (DSAC).

Municipal Administration**Senior Management**

Council has appointed Mr B.T Makwela as the acting Municipal Manager who is expected to lead and establish a municipal administration that conforms to the requirements of Chapter 10 of the Constitution. The appointed Municipal Manager has been placed on suspension and Mr B.T Makwela has been appointed to act in the position until finalization of the case against the Municipal Manager.

The three critical vacancies that of Chief Financial Officer, Director Community Development Services and Director of Local economic Development and Planning has been filled. Mr. T. Mohalanyane is appointed to Act as LED director until the Position of Municipal Manager is filled.

The figure below depicts the administrative structure that has been approved by Council constituted by six directorates.



11. Local Economic Development

Economic Pillars of the North West Province

Agriculture

Agriculture is the only sector apart from mining in which the North West is acknowledged to have a comparative advantage over the other provinces. The agricultural sector produces 13% of provincial GDP and provides jobs for 18% of the labour force in the province. The main crops are sunflower seeds, groundnuts, maize, wheat and cattle. The eastern part of the province has a higher rainfall so it produces vegetables, flowers and poultry. Horticulture and bio-fuels show particular promise for expansion and the North West already has several bio-fuel initiatives underway.

The province is an important food basket in South Africa. Maize and sunflowers are the most important crops and the North West Province is the major producer of white maize in the country. The North West Province produced 22 % of all the commercial maize grown in South Africa, of which 78 % was white maize and 22 % yellow maize.

Culture

The North West is the only Province in the country which has Arts Development and Training Institutions in the form of Mmabana Centres. They are situated in three of the four districts of the Province. The Mmabana Arts, Culture and Sport Foundation is popularly known across the country for producing household names that have dominated the South African entertainment landscape over the past two decades. This is an opportune time for the Mmabana Arts, Culture and Sport Foundation to be positioned as the paramount Arts Academy in Southern Africa.

Tourism

The North West Province provides attractive tourism and eco-tourism packages. There are over sixteen parks and nature and game reserves that boast the presence of the big five (lion, elephant, leopard, buffalo and rhino), diverse and prolific bird species population and heritage sites. The parks, game and nature reserves are characterised by hills and open plains. Pilanesberg has a 1 200 million year old extinct alkaline volcanic crater, one of only three in the world. Woodland and rich riverine forest at Borakalalo, the bird watcher's paradise at Barberspan, and the numerous hiking trails traversing the reserves present pristine and scenic sites for tourism. Cultural villages, heritage sites, casino gambling, theme parks, water sports, hiking, horseback riding and the unique vegetation of the area present unique attractions for tourism.

Local Economic Development Strategy

The Municipality's reviewed LED identified the following as main objectives of LED strategy, which are:

- Increase employment opportunities
- Grow local Gross Domestic Product

- Reduce Poverty
- Increase economic activity
- Conducive economic environment
- Competent and Growing SMME's

The strategy provides that the Municipality has four main and active economic drivers in the following sectors:

- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Micro Retail and General Trading
- Manufacturing

Agriculture and Tourism fits well with the provincial concretes (ACT) and as such needs to be harnessed and expanded on in terms of research, funding and support for those in the area of agriculture and tourism.

LED Pillars

Based on the drivers identified above, the Strategy provides growth pillars for the municipality.

Agriculture	Tourism	Micro Retail and General Trade	Manufacturing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Poultry ○ Beef ○ Piggery ○ Value Chain ○ Agro-processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parks ○ Resorts ○ Accommodation ○ Cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Classification ‘ ○ Zoning ○ Business Model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Funeral supplies ○ Cultural clothing ○ Ornaments

The strategy identified a number of key projects / programmes interspersed across the various drivers which h the municipality needs to consider and allocate funding for implementation.

SMME Development Policy

The Municipality has developed the SMME Development Policy which is aimed at

- Partnership building in supporting SMME's
- Improved access to Finances for SMME's
- Enhance access to Markets for SMME's and
- Promotion and support the growth of the cooperative movement among others

Challenges that facing SMME's

Notably the Policy indicates that SMME;s are inhibited by the following

- Funding
- Information
- Inadequate skills
- Access to markets
- Incompetency in developing business plans

Objectives of the Policy

The policy intends to enable the municipality:

- Identify and list SMME's and cooperatives existing within the municipality
- Conduct skills and capacity audits
- Identify training needs manage databases
- Categorise business in different sectors of the local economy
- Develop and implement monitoring tool for growth and development of SMME and their access and participation on the provision of goods and services to Moretele Local Municipality

Role of the Municipality

The Policy mandates the Municipality to assume the following roles in the drive to support and promote SMME's

- Advise SMME's and refer SMME's to relevant institution for support
- Coordinate and facilitate joint ventures to promote enterprise development and skills transfer
- Ensure training of SMME's
- Ensure participation of listed SMME's into municipal SCM processes
- Promote communication

Ensuring access to economic opportunities, fighting poverty and maximising participation of local SMME's needs more than a strategy and policy. The LED Directorate needs to develop the capacity to champion, anchor and facilitate economic development planning and practice that is sustainable and appreciate the transformative role municipalities have in broadening access and participation in economic development opportunities.

12. Public Participation and Good Governance

12.1 Public participation

Section 16 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) refers specifically to the development of a culture of community participation within municipalities. It states that a municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance. For this purpose it must encourage and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the community.

Such participation is required in terms of the following:

- The preparation, implementation and review of the IDP;
- The establishment, implementation and review of the performance management system;
- The monitoring and review of the performance, including the outcomes and impact of such performance; and
- The preparation of the municipal budget.

The Municipality has developed the Public Participation Policy and Strategy to give effect to sustainable public participation systems and procedures in line with section 152 of the Constitution which requires to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government

The Policy reflects the following values and principles advanced by the White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, Notice 1459 of 1997 (Batho Pele White Paper) as depicted below:



Public Participation Policy Objectives

Through the implementation of this policy the municipality aspires:

- To meet the legal requirements as spelt out in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), the Municipal Systems Act (2000) and accompanying regulations.
- To develop a culture of public participation through the creation of conditions for local communities to participate in the affairs of local government.
- To establish an accountable, transparent and accountable municipality.
- To strengthen democracy by increasing participation of citizens and improve communication to allow the public to have access to information and to feedback to the local municipality.
- To enforce development of mutual trust between the public and the municipality.
- To promote the values of good governance in Moretele Municipality.
- To outline the roles and responsibilities of the municipality and the public in deepening participatory democracy.

The Public Participation Strategy approaches public participation as an obligation where the various role players have to embrace and action their roles and responsibilities in the promotion of effective public participation.

The structure of the municipality has three (3) distinct components actively involved in public participation -

- **Political Governance Structure**

The council performs both legislative and executive functions. It focuses on legislative, oversight and participatory roles, the mayor and the executive committee are performance the executive function. Council's primary role is to debate issues publicly and to facilitate political debate and discussion. Apart from its functions as decision makers, Councillors are also actively involved in community work and the various social programmes in the municipal area.

- **Administrative Governance Structure**

The Municipal Manager is the Chief Accounting Officer of the Municipality. The Municipal Manager is the head of the administration and primarily has to serve as chief custodian of service delivery and implementation of political priorities and is assisted by the Municipality's directors, which are referred to as the Top Management Team.

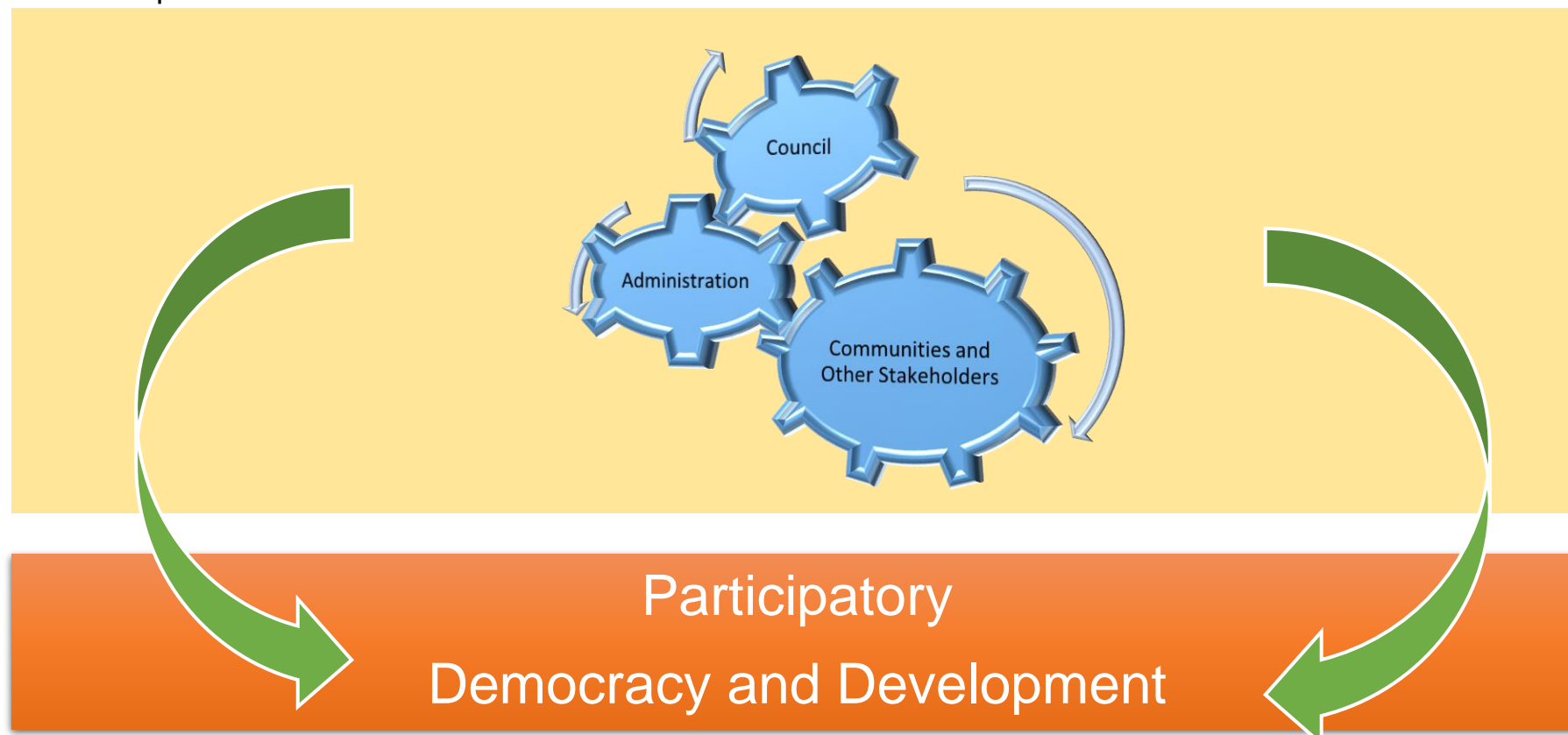
- **Public Accountability**

The Moretele Municipality has two distinct structures through which formalised public participation with its communities takes place i.e.

- The Ward Committee system (established in all 26 wards), and
- The IDP/Budget Representative Forum

Communities, the ratepayers, any civic organization and non-governmental organisations or members of the private sector which are involved in local affairs of the municipality are therefore an integral part of the municipality. It obliges the municipality to include communities in municipal decision-making. Thus the Municipal Systems Act obliges municipalities to develop a culture of participatory governance.

Public Participation Gear

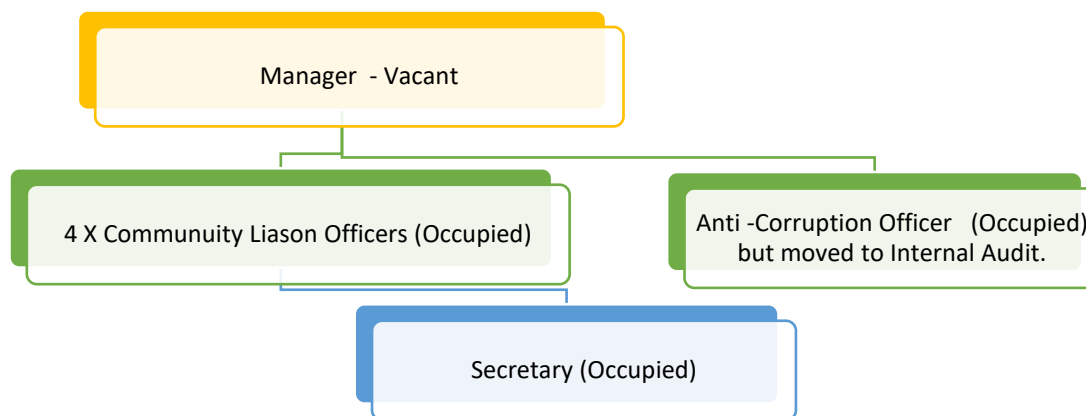


12.2 Ward Committees

Ward committees have been established in all 26 wards. The Office of the Speaker is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that there is participatory democracy in all municipal programmes where ward committees play a very central role. The municipality is providing support in terms of the following and intends to maintain or improve on the support provided:

1. Training
2. Stipends
3. Ward offices

The Office of the Speaker has been adequately staffed to enhance participatory governance as indicated below:



Further to give capacity to the promotion of effective ward committee system the municipality will develop the ward committee policy embedded with a code of conduct policy to enhance smooth running of ward committees.

12.3 Stakeholder Mobilization and Empowerment

The notion of public participation in all spheres of government is embedded in the South African Constitution. Chapter 2 of the **Constitution** includes a Bill of Rights including equality, human dignity, freedoms, environment, as well as rights to housing, health care, food, water, social security, education, access to information. In terms of the roles of national, provincial and local spheres of government the Constitution states:

- “Section 151(1) (e) - obliges municipalities to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in local government.
- Section 152 - the Objects of local government (are) to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.
- Section 195 (e) - in terms of the Basic values and principles governing public administration - people’s needs must be responded to, and the public must be encouraged to participate in policy-making”

Mechanisms

The municipality uses various form of communication to enhance stakeholder mobilization process as discussed below:

Ward Committees

Ward committees are established in those municipalities that have opted for a ward-based participatory system. The role of the ward committee is to enhance participatory democracy in local government. Ward committees are seen as an independent advisory body that must be impartial. The specific roles of ward committees are to:

- Make recommendations on any matters affecting the ward to the ward councillor or through the ward councillor to the municipality
- Serve as an official specialised participatory structure
- Create formal unbiased communication channel as well as co-operative partnerships between the community and the council; and
- Serve as a mobilising agent for community action, in particular through the IDP process and the municipality’s budgetary process
- Hold other duties as delegated by the municipality

12.4 Mayoral Outreach Programmes

A number of outreach and service delivery monitoring initiatives were implemented in the previous years for improved stakeholder mobilization and accountability as indicated below

- Imbizo
- Tsetsepela
- Direct projects and community visits
- Targeted stakeholder engagement
- Establishment of Petitions Committee

12.5 Access to Council Meetings

Section 20 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) prescribes that meetings of council and its council committees should be open to public including the media unless it is reasonable to exclude them due to the nature of the business being transacted by council or its committees.

Council has ensured that necessary means are made in ensuring that the public is informed to an extent of making transport available to ferry those interested to attend council meetings. Access to committee meeting though remains an issue that still has to be pursued towards ensuring that communities are of the knowledge that these meetings are also open to public. An ordinary council meeting will be held in each quarter which will all be open to public.

12.5 Community Development Workers

Community Development workers have been a shining innovation and a commitment by government to empower local committees towards effective service provisions. The Community Development Workers assist on the following areas:

- Assisting in the removal of development deadlocks.
- Strengthening the democratic social contract.
- Advocating an organised voice for the poor.
- Improved government community network.

A supervisor and 18 Community Development Workers have been appointed by the Provincial Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (North West) and are placed in the Office of the Mayor. There has been seamless integration of the role of community Development Workers and those of Ward

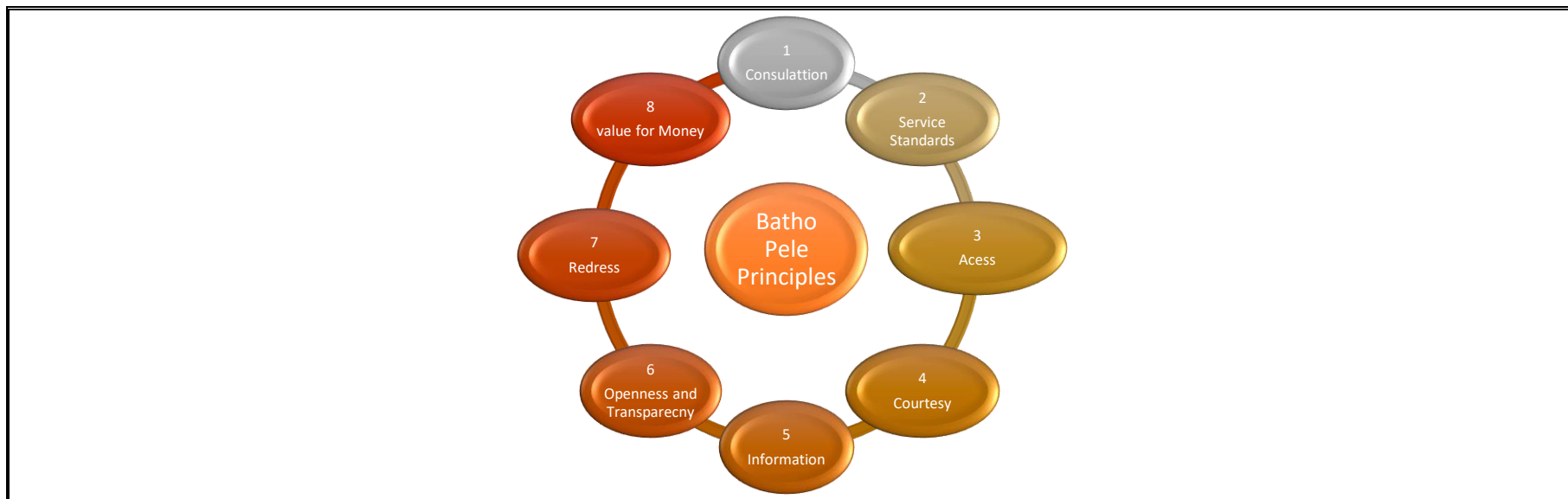
Councillors and their committees to an extent where there is closer working together on a number of initiatives. Further the Community Development Workers are placed at various portfolio committees of Council. Additional to the capacity, the municipality has appointed A CDW Coordinator to further enhance effectiveness of the programme and for improved communication with other internal units/sectors. The initiative has greatly benefitted and strengthened the interface between Council and various stakeholders particularly those who are most vulnerable.

12.6 Management and Operational Systems

12.6.1 Customer Management

The Batho Pele White Paper provides that 'Improving service delivery also calls for a shift away from inward looking, bureaucratic systems, processes and attitudes, and a search for a new ways of working which puts the needs of the public first, is better, faster and more responsive to the citizen's needs' and has introduced the eight principles as indicated in the figure below:

Batho Pele Principles



These principles provide a holistic approach to customer excellence in the public service. The principles enables the citizens to hold public service institutions accountable for the services they should receive and further harmonizes how government should interact with the public and creates a reciprocal relationship between the government and the citizens. The municipality subscribes to the Bath-Pele principles.

The municipality will vigorously intensity the marketing of the Call Center in order to maximise its use, access and reliability.

12.6.2 Complaints Management System

The municipality identified the need to develop a culture of municipal governance that encourages and creates conditions for the local community to participate in the preparation, implementation and review of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the municipality which strives to achieve the objects of local government as set out in the Constitution and has implemented measures to:

- Establish a sound customer management system
- Establish mechanisms that allows users to give feedback
- Inform users in terms of costs involved in the service provision
- Provide mechanism for handling of queries and complaints and to monitor the response time

The municipality has through external partnership established a Customer Services Centre which serves as a clear commitment towards improved customer services management by the municipality. Communities are benefiting from the call centre where issues raised are responded to promptly and mostly to the satisfaction of the client.

12.6.3 Communication Strategy

Local government has a legal obligation and a political responsibility to ensure regular and effective communication with the community. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 and other statutory enactments all impose an obligation on local government communicators and require high levels of transparency, accountability, openness, participatory democracy and direct communication with the communities to improve the lives of all.

The communities, on the other hand, have a right and a responsibility to participate in local government affairs and decision-making and ample provision is made in the above-mentioned legislation for the to exercise their rights in this respect. Our democratic government is committed to the principle of Batho Pele and this, in simple terms, means that those elected to represent the community (councilors) and those who are employed to serve us (officials must always put the people first in what they do.

South Africa has adopted a system of developmental local government, which addressed the inequalities, and backlogs of the past while ensuring that everyone has access to basic services, to opportunities and an improved quality of life.

To be successful, communication must focus on the issues that are shown to impact on the residents' perceptions, quality of service, value-for-money and efficiencies. They should ideally endeavor to close the communication-consultation loop, in other words tell people how they can have a say and demonstrate how those who have given their views have had a real impact. The development of the Communication Strategy is now urgent.

12.6.4 Municipal Websites

The website address of the Municipality is <http://moretele.gov.za> and is live. The website serves an integral part of a municipality's communication infrastructure and strategy. It serves as a tool for community participation, improves stakeholder involvement and facilitates stakeholder monitoring and evaluation of municipal performance.

In term of section 75 of the MFMA and section 21A of the MSA the accounting officer (municipal manager) must ensure that certain documents must be published on the above-mentioned website of the Municipality. A number of important documents are loaded in the website. These include the following:

- Annual reports
- Integrated Development Plans
- Budgets
- Policies
- Other mandatory reports

13. Promoting Efficiency, Effectiveness and Compliance and Sustainable Outcomes

13.1 Internal Audit

Responsibilities and functions of internal auditing

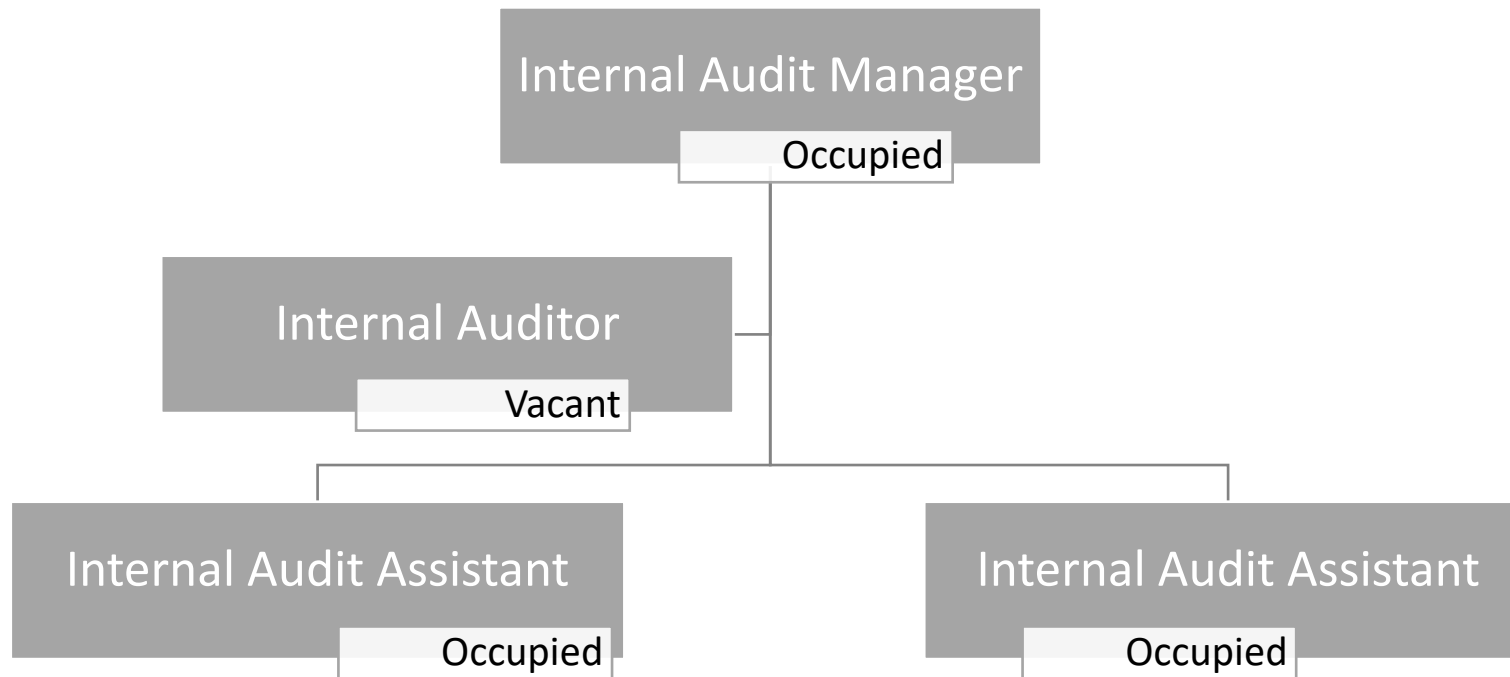
Section 165(2)(a) and (b)(iv) of the Municipal Finance Management Act requires that:

The Internal audit unit of a municipality must -

- (a) prepare a risk based audit plan and an internal audit program for each financial year; and
- (b) advise the accounting officer and report to the audit committee on the implementation on the internal audit plan and matters relating to:
 - (i) internal audit
 - (ii) internal control
 - (iii) accounting procedures and practices
 - (iv) risk and risk management
 - (v) performance management
 - (vi) loss control; and
 - (vii) compliance with the MFMA, the annual Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) and any other applicable legislation;
- (c) perform other duties as may be assigned to it by the accounting officer.

(b) The structure of internal audit

The figure below depicts the approved Internal Audit structure. The Manager accounts to the Accounting officer and is responsible for the overall audit functions.



Key priorities of the Internal Audit

- To ensure effective oversight governance structures
- there are approved policies and procedures for Risk Management
- To provide independent, objective assurance and consulting services with regards to control, risk management and governance processes designed to add value and improve the Municipality's operations
- To ensure that internal audit has approved policies and procedures and strategic plan

13.2 Audit Committee

Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

Section 166(2) of the MFMA states that an audit committee is an independent advisory body which must -

- (a) advise the municipal council, the political office-bearers, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipality on matters relating to -
- Internal financial control;
 - Risk management;
 - Performance management;
 - Effective governance; and
 - Information and Communication Technology governance

Functions of the Audit Committee

The Audit committee have the following main functions as prescribed in section 166(2) (a) to (e) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 and the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001:

- To advise the Council on matters related to compliance and effective governance;
- To review the annual financial statements to provide council with an authoritative and credible view of the financial position of the municipality, efficiency and its overall level of compliance with the MFMA, the annual Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) and other applicable legislation;
- Respond to the Council on any issues raised by the Auditor-General in the audit report;
- To review the quarterly reports submitted to it by internal audit;
- To evaluate audit reports pertaining to financial, administrative and technical systems;
- To submit reports to council, at least twice during a financial year;
- To review the performance management system and make recommendations in this regard to council;
- To identify major risks to which council is exposed and determine the extent to which risks have been minimised;
- To review the annual report of the municipality;
- To review the plans of the Internal audit function and in so doing ensure that the plan addresses the high-risk areas and ensure that adequate resources are available;
- To provide support to the internal audit function;

- To ensure that no restrictions or limitations are placed on the internal audit section; and
- To evaluate the activities of the internal audit function in terms of their role as prescribed by the MFMA.
- To provide oversight on ICT governance processes and review the quarterly reports in order to advise on the effectiveness of ICT systems and controls, strategic alignment with the business and collaborative solutions, including the focus on sustainability and the implementation of “Green ICT” principles, value delivery, risk management and optimizing knowledge and ICT infrastructure.

The municipality has a functional Audit Committee which has been in operation since 2014.

- Adv JL Thubakgale (Chairperson)
- Mr NT Mabunda (Member)
- Dr C Motau (Member)
- Mr S P Simelane (Member)

The term of the current committee started in 2017.

13.3 2018/2019 Audit Opinion

The municipality has for the Sixth year running received a Qualification Opinion from the Auditor General of South Africa.

The audit improvement measures that have been implemented are bearing the fruits. However much more still has to be done to improve on issues raised which still undermines the capacity of the municipality to obtain an unqualified opinion. The action plan developed to address issues raised by AGSA will serve as vehicle to mobilise all the skill resources and leadership capacity in the municipality towards the realisation of a clean audit objective in the short time possible.

The following areas still needs more attention going forward

- Supply Chain Management
- Unauthorised and irregular expenditure
- Non-financial performance

13.4 Risk Management

In terms of section 62(1)(c)(i) “the accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for managing the financial administration of the municipality, and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control”.

Risk management Unit

- There is a Council approved structure with two positions: Chief Risk Officer and Risk Officer
- The Unit is in the Department of the Municipal Manager
- The Risk Management Committee has been established with an independent chairperson
- The position of the Chairperson of the RMC was advertised with those of Audit Committee members

Importance of Risk Management

- Risk is defined as an uncertain future event which can prevent an organisation from achieving set objectives.
- Risk Management is a central part of an organisation’s strategic management.
- Risk management protects and adds value to the organisation and its stakeholders through supporting the organisation’s objectives.
- Good Risk Management focuses on identifying key risks in line with the set objectives and developing appropriate strategies.

Risk Management and Clean Audit

- Develop and comply with sound risk management policies and frameworks;
- Establish Risk Management structures to oversee implementation of risk management;
- Conduct a risk assessment at least annually - to be able to identify what can go wrong in line with the set objectives and develop appropriate strategies.
- Monitor your risks on a regular basis and identify emerging risks;
- Management must integrate Risk Management in their day to day activities;
- Comply with the relevant acts and regulations;
- Embed the culture of risk management throughout the organisation;
- Implement controls which will detect, prevent fraud and corruption.

The table below highlights the strategic risks identified through the risk register. Risk champions have been allocated to each risk as a way of attending to the risk.

No	Strategic Risks	Treatment Plan
1	Lack of master plans in Water & sanitations; Roads & storm-water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request assistance from other sector departments for development of the master plans
2	Uncoordinated EPWP (Job creation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To agree on the coordination of EPWP Programmes and form internal EPWP committee
3	Inability to detect and act on reported fraud and corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effectiveness of a financial misconduct and disciplinary board Review of fraud prevention strategy and plan
4	Unapproved grant roll over requests for WSIG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor cash flow
5	Unsafe community environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality to engage the Tribal Authority and other stakeholders mining within Moretele borders to ensure safety of the community members. Continuous engagement with service providers and Tribal Authorities to ensure safety around borrow pits Developed bylaws to include safety issues and mining regulations Strengthen supervision and monitoring of EPWP Workshop ward committees on community safety Coordination of the new Community Police Forum structures with SAPS
6	Delayed turnaround time in the filling of critical positions, especially sec 56/7 Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop on the implementation of regulations on appointment of senior management Advertise promptly and avoid extension of contract
7	Inadequate coordination of health services by the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly engagement with decision makers between district and the municipality
8	Failure to maintain a going concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail financial reporting by BTO to the office of the MM on a monthly basis Enhance implementation of the revenue enhancement strategy
9	Non adherence with SCM prescripts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a procurement plan annually Ensure annual SCM training of SCM officials, Bid Committee members and Managers. Ensure functionality of the Financial Misconduct Disciplinary Board Approval of the policy on the policy on performance of service providers

No	Strategic Risks	Treatment Plan
10	Inability to access land for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Mayor and MM to strengthen the relationship with the Traditional Authorities

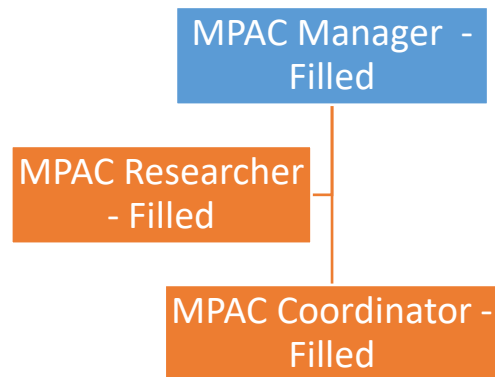
13.5 Municipal Public Accounts Committee

Municipalities have to establish Municipal Public Accounts Committees (MPAC) in terms of the provisions of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 and the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 to serve as an oversight committee to exercise oversight over the executive obligations of council. The MPACs will assist council to hold the executive and municipal entities to account, and to ensure the efficient and effective use of municipal resources. By so doing, the MPAC would help to increase council and public awareness of the financial and performance issues of the municipality and its entities.

The table below indicates the members of the MPAC.

Name of member	Capacity
Clr M. J Kau	Chairperson
Clr G. Makgatholela	Member
Clr S. Modisa	Member
Clr M. Molefe	Member
Clr T. Ngobeni	Member
Clr M. Mpande	Member
Clr S. Mathatho	Member

Below is the administrative structure of the MPAC.



The Committee has initiated various outreach programmes aimed at ensuring that the value of the committee is maximised through awareness and stakeholder collaboration

13.6 Fighting Corruption through Ethical Conduct

Codes of Conduct for Councillors and Municipal Employees

The term "ethics" refers to standards of conduct, which indicate how a person should behave based on moral duties and virtues arising from the principles of right and wrong. Ethics therefore involve two aspects:

- The ability to distinguish right from wrong; and
- The commitment to do what is right.

Individual Ethical Conduct

Ethical behaviour refers to individual actions by employees, which are intended to further the common good of the organisation, as determined by its policies, procedures and business objectives with which employees are required to comply. If a person is conscious that his/her conduct is against the common good of the organisation or other employees, such conduct is unethical.

Collective Ethical Conduct

Ethical behaviour can also be regarded as a collective behaviour, because external stakeholders such as suppliers and the community, in general, develop their perceptions about Local Government's commitment to the common good on the basis of the actions and the conduct of Local Government employees they deal with. In this way, excellent ethical business conduct by employees of Local Government leads to the collective perception of Local Government as being ethical.

Ethical Behaviour and Business Conduct

The integrity of the employees acting on its behalf underlies all the Local Government relationships, including those with customers, suppliers and communities, as well as those between employees. The highest standards of ethical business conduct are required of employees of Local Government in fulfilling their responsibilities. Employees may not engage in any activity that could raise questions as to Local Government's integrity, respect for diversity, impartiality or reputation. Ethical business conduct includes workplace relationships between employees in terms of the Constitution and requires respect for constitutional rights in employment, particularly with regard to human dignity, non-discrimination, respect for diversity, impartiality and reputation. Furthermore, good governance indicates that organisations should develop codes of ethics as part of their corporate governance frameworks. Local Government employees are expected to abide by the Code of Conduct for Municipal Employees, whilst councillors in municipalities are expected to abide by the Code of Conduct for Councillors as per the Systems Act.

Officials

- General conduct
- Commitment to serving the public interest
- Personal gain
- Disclosure of benefits
- Unauthorised disclosure of information
- Undue influence

Councillors

- General conduct of councillors;
- Attendance at meetings;
- Disclosure of interests;
- Personal gain;
- Declaration of interests;
- Full-time councillors;

- Rewards, gifts and favours
- Council property
- Payment of arrears
- Participation in elections
- Sexual harassment
- Reporting duty of staff members
- Breaches of Code

- Rewards, gifts and favours;
- Unauthorised disclosure of information;
- Intervention in administration;
- Council property;
- Duty of chairpersons of municipal councils;
- Breaches of Code; and
- Application of Code to traditional leaders.

The municipality has developed the necessary capacity to fight corruption and dissuade any conduct that could be defined as unethical. These include:

- Formalising procedures and controls
- Establishment of the Anti-Corruption unit
- Giving teeth to the MPAC to investigate cases

Anti- Fraud and Corruption

Section 83(c) of the MSA refers to the implementation of effective bidding structures to minimise the possibility of fraud and corruption. Section 112(1)(m)(i) of Municipal Finance Management (MFMA) identify supply chain measures to be enforced to combat fraud and corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices. Section 115(1) of the MFMA states that the accounting officer must take steps to ensure mechanisms and separation of duties in a supply chain management system to minimise the likelihood of corruption and fraud.

14. Council Committees

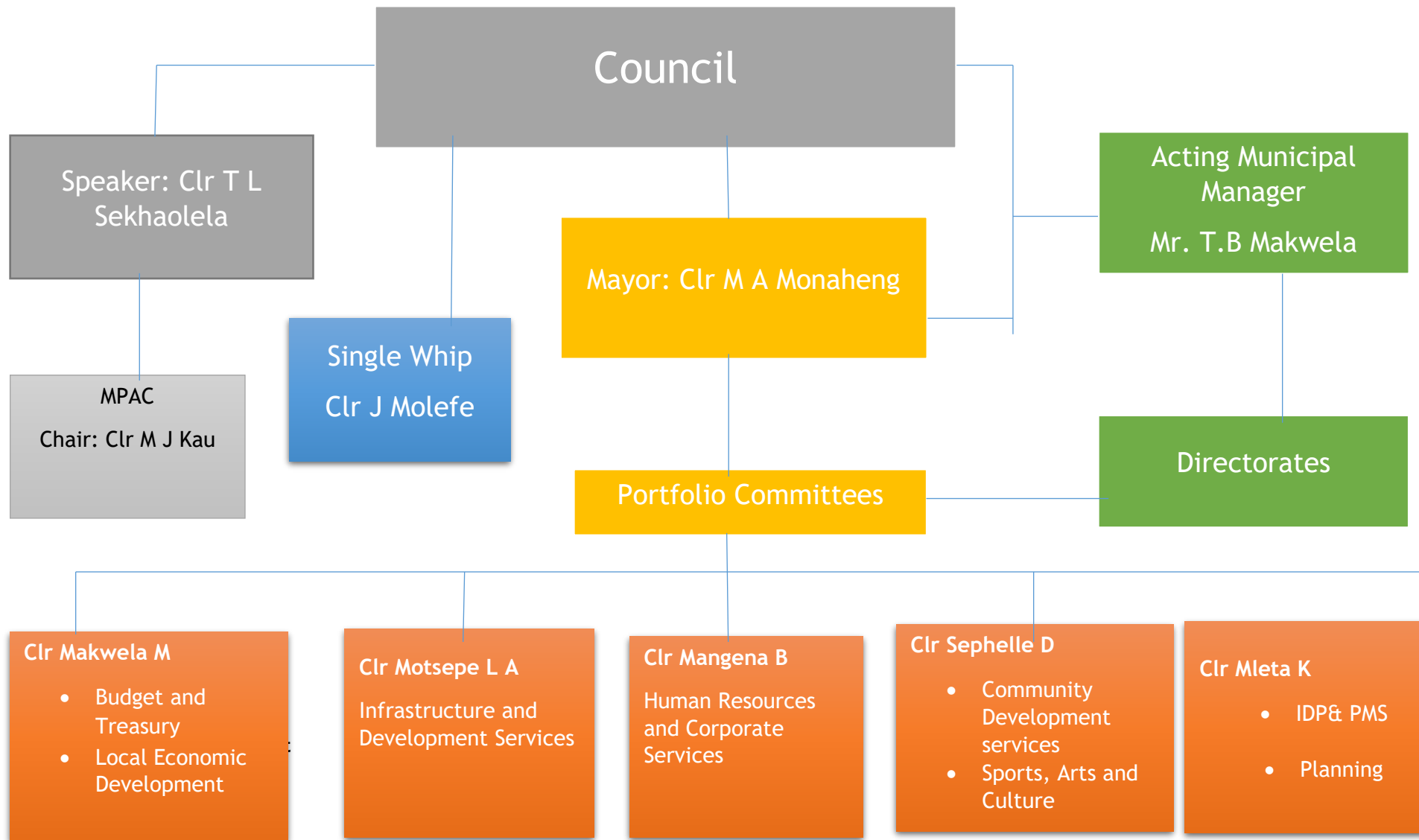
14.1 Executive Committee

Section 44 of the Municipal Structures Act provides that the executive committee is the principal committee of the council and must receive reports from the other committees of the council and which must forward these reports together with its recommendations to the council when it cannot dispose of the matter in terms of its delegated powers. Further the executive committee must—


































- Identify the needs of the municipality



















- Review and evaluate those needs in order of priority
- Recommend to the municipal council strategies, programmes and services to address priority needs through the integrated development plan and estimates of revenue and expenditure. taking into account any applicable national and provincial development plans: and
- Recommend or determine the best methods. Including partnership and other approaches. To deliver those strategies, programmed and services to the maximum benefit of the community.

Clr Makinta Andries Monaheng was elected to serve as the mayor after the August 2016 local government elections. Clr Tenkwane Leah Sekhaolela serves in her capacity as the Speaker of Council and Clr John Molefe serves as the Single Whip.



14.2 List of Councilors

Initials and Surname	Gender	OCCUPATION	Ward	PR
M A Monaheng	M	Mayor	 - 3	
T L Sekhaolela	F	Speaker		
K J Molefe	M	Single whip		
M J Kau	M	MPAC chairperson		
M J Makwela	M	Portfolio Chairperson		
B M Mangena	F	Portfolio Chairperson		
D Sephelle	M	Portfolio Chairperson		
K Mleta	F	Portfolio Chairperson		
L A Motsepe	M	Portfolio Chairperson	 - 14	
Z Raletjana	M	Councillor	 - 1	
M Moatshe	F	Councillor	 - 2	
D Sono	M	Councillor	 - 4	
M Mosetlhe	M	Councillor	 - 5	
P Letlhabi	M	Councillor	 - 6	
M Gwebu	M	Councillor	 - 7	
S Mathatho	F	Councillor	 - 8	
M Mohomana	M	Councillor	 - 9	
M Molefe	M	Councillor	 - 10	
M Chauke	M	Councillor	 - 11	
K Mokadi	F	Councillor	 - 12	
M Madumo	F	Councillor	 - 13	
J Makhobela	M	Councillor	 - 15	
S Nkoana	M	Councillor	 - 16	
M Mathe	M	Councillor	 - 17	
L S Moekeletsi	M	Councillor	 - 18	
M Motsepe	F	Councillor	 - 19	
S Molomo	F	Councillor	 - 20	
M Ntseki	F	Councillor	 - 21	
P Mahlangu	F	Councillor	 - 22	
K Malukela	M	Councillor	 - 23	
S Mokgara	M	Councillor	 - 24	
R Tseke	M	Councillor	 - 25	
O Moraka	F	Councillor	 - 25	

Initials and Surname	Gender	OCCUPATION	Ward	PR
L Letebele	F	Councillor		
M Ramadi	F	Councillor		
M Makgathulela	F	Councillor		
R Lekalakala	F	Councillor		
M Mosipa	F	Councillor		
S Kutumela	M	Councillor		
S Modisa	M	Councillor		
S Magalefa	M	Councillor		
E Mahlangu	F	Councillor		
M Shai	F	Councillor		
R Kutumela	F	Councillor		
L Moselane	M	Councillor		
M Modiba	F	Councillor		
W Mavundla	M	Councillor		
T Hlongwane	M	Councillor		
M Mpande	F	Councillor		
T Ngobeni	F	Councillor		
M Mbekwa	M	Councillor		

Objectives of the Municipal Council

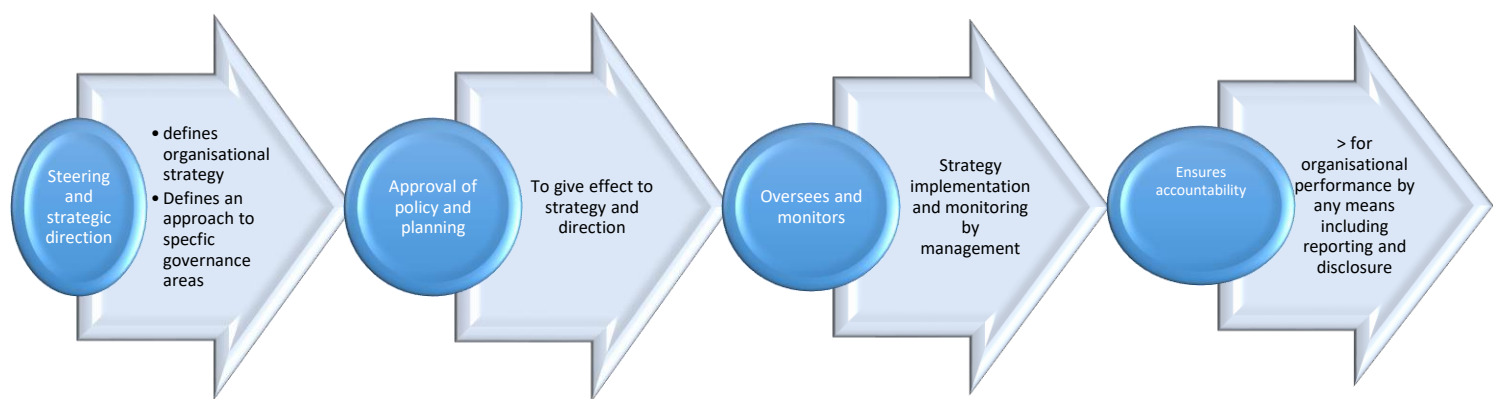
Section 19. (1) of the Municipal Structures Act (1998) provides that a municipal council must strive within its capacity to achieve the objectives set out in section 152 of the Constitution.

Further section (2) requires a municipal council to annually review–

- (a) the needs of the community;
- (b) its priorities to meet those needs;
- (c) its processes for involving the community;
- (d) its organisational and delivery mechanisms for meeting the needs of the community; and
- (e) its overall performance in achieving the objectives referred to in subsection

And further that (3) a municipal council must develop mechanisms to consult the community and community organisations in performing its functions and exercising its powers.

The municipal council is therefore the supreme decision maker on matters of municipal governance. King Iv (2016) provides that a municipal council as a governing body has the following responsibilities over and above those stipulated above:



15. HIGH LEVEL SECTOR PLANS

15.1 Water Services Development Plan

Moretele Local Municipality is a Water Services Authority (WSA). As the WSA the Municipality must develop, update and implement the water services development plan (WSDP). In 2008, the Moretele Local Municipality undertook the initiative of compiling a WSDP.

The plan highlighted the following that the total number of housing units within the Municipality is 46 000. Out of this number a total of **14682** housing units have yard connections with standpipes inside the yards. The remaining **31 313** housing units do not have yard connections. The backlog in the provision of water services is about **31313 housing units**. Most the residents are provided with water from groundwater schemes and wellfields. There are no industries within the Municipality. Most of the residents in the Municipality rely to a greater extent on subsistence farming, while others commute daily between Pretoria and the Municipality. There are small scale business institutions such as shops and car wash. Carousel Hotel is one of the business institutions in the Municipality. Other public institutions within the Municipality are clinics, schools and police stations. These institutions are supplied with water from community water supply schemes. Carousel Hotel is supplied with water from the bulk scheme. The backlog is currently being addressed through projects funded by the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). The estimated budget for addressing the backlog more than **R161,981,326.16** over a period of five (5) years. It is envisaged that the water services backlog will be addressed by:

- a. Implementation of reticulation infrastructure projects that are funded through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) programme
- b. Conducting feasibility study for extension of bulk water scheme for the villages in the northern part of the Municipality

There are three primary sources of water in the Municipality. These sources are summarised as follows:

- Abstraction from surface water sources within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction
- Abstraction from groundwater sources such as boreholes or dug wells
- Purchase from external sources such as the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.

One of the serious challenges facing the Municipality is the debt related to the purchase of bulk water from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan

Municipality. This debt is more than R50million and there are a number of factors which contributes towards this. Some of these factors are:

The plan (Annexure A) provide much more details on water resource management, institutional needs to performance the water function, and important water provision and distribution.

15.2 Land Use Scheme

The municipality has, through the support of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, prepared the Land Use Management Scheme known as the Moretele Local Municipality Land Use Scheme, 2016, and shall hereafter be referred to as the "Scheme".

Enactment

The Scheme has been prepared in terms of Section 24 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013, (Act No. 16 of 2013) and enacted in terms of the Moretele Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Law. The Scheme

shall come into operation on the date determined by the Municipal Manager by publication of a notice thereof in the Provincial Gazette.

Land Use Rights

Whether or not land is registered in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937), the land may be used only in accordance with the land use rights held in terms of the Scheme. All conditions included in a title deed of a land parcel within the municipality supersede the land use rights granted by the Moretele Land Use Scheme. A Register of Land Use Rights shall be the definitive source of the land use and development rights of a property.

Authorised Local Municipality

The Moretele Local Municipality, hereafter referred to as the “Municipality”, is the authority responsible for enforcing and carrying out the provisions of the Scheme.

Area of Scheme

The Scheme is applicable to the area of jurisdiction of the Moretele Local Municipality, as proclaimed.

Purpose of the Land Use Scheme

A land use scheme must give effect to and be consistent with the municipal spatial development framework and determine the use and development of land within the municipal area to which it relates in order to promote—

- i. economic growth;
- ii. social inclusion;
- iii. efficient land development; and
- iv. minimal impact on public health, the environment and natural resources.

Components of the Land Use Scheme

The Land Use Scheme consist of:

- i) regulations setting out the procedures and conditions relating to the use and development of land in any zone;
- ii) a map indicating the zoning of the municipal area into land use zones; and
- iii) a register of all amendments to such land use scheme.
- iv) a register of all land use rights of all properties.

Transitional Arrangements

- All existing, legal land use rights that were in effect on properties prior to the effective date are deemed to continue in full force and effect and are hereby incorporated into the Scheme.
- Should a mistake or oversight be made in the recording of an existing land use right, such mistake or oversight shall be rectified, on the producing of proof of such existing land use right by the landowner.
- Any application made and accepted in terms of a former zoning scheme or town planning scheme which is still in process at the commencement date shall be assessed and finalised in terms of such former zoning scheme or town planning scheme regulations, except where it has been withdrawn by the applicant in writing.

- Where a rezoning application was approved prior to the commencement of this Land Use Scheme but has not yet been acted on, or where a rezoning was approved as contemplated in Section 1.8.3 within the provisions of a former zoning scheme or town planning scheme, after the commencement of this scheme, the affected land unit/s in such approval shall be deemed to be allocated with a corresponding zone in accordance with this Land Use Scheme, where such an approval is acted on.
- Where a building plan application was formally submitted and accepted:
 - a) before commencement of this Land Use Scheme and which is still being processed; or
 - b) after commencement of this Land Use Scheme, with the express purpose to act on a valid approval granted for any application in terms of planning law or in terms of a former zoning scheme;

such building plan will be assessed and finalised within the approval granted and the land use restrictions or provisions of the applicable zone in the former zoning scheme.
- Where any approval in terms of the Ordinance or a former zoning scheme has been acted on and constitutes a contravention of any provision in a zone in this Land Use Scheme, for the purposes of this Land Use Scheme it will not be considered to be an offence but a lawful non-conforming use.
- Development applications that, prior to this scheme, were submitted and approved, but not proclaimed, are deemed to be proclaimed.
- If flats were erected on stands in this use zone on or before the fixed date, such flats are deemed to be a primary right.

Land Use Rights Register

The Municipality must keep and maintain a land use scheme register in a hard copy and electronic format as approved by the Council and may contain the following but is not limited to:

- (a) Date of application;
- (b) Name and contact details of applicant;
- (c) Type of application;
- (d) Township/farm name;
- (e) Erf or farm number;
- (f) Portion/remainder;
- (g) Property description;
- (h) Existing zoning;
- (i) Square metres granted;
- (j) Density;
- (k) Floor area ratio;
- (l) Height (storeys/meters);
- (m) Coverage;
- (n) Building line;
- (o) Parking requirements;

- (p) Amendment scheme number;
- (q) Annexure number;
- (r) Item number;
- (s) Item date;
- (t) Decision (approved/not approved);
- (u) Decision date.

The scheme is hereto attached as Annexure B

15.3 Spatial Development Framework

The Municipality has developed the Spatial Development Framework consistent with SPLUMA regulations.

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 (SPLUMA)

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) is a legal framework for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa. It seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making. Other objectives include addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments. SPLUMA requires national, provincial, and municipal spheres of government to prepare SDFs that establish a clear vision which must be developed through a thorough inventory and analysis based on national spatial planning principles and local long-term development goals and plans. SDFs are thus mandatory at all three spheres of government.

Section 12 (1) sets out general provisions which are applicable to the preparation of all scales of SDFs.

These provisions require that all SDFs must:

- a. interprets and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority;
- b. be informed by a long-term spatial development vision;
- c. represents the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans;
- d. guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government;
- e. guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems;
- f. contributes to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial and municipal spheres;
- g. provides clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes;
- h. includes previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere;
- i. address historical spatial imbalances in development;

- j. identifies the long-term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;
- k. provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development;
- l. promotes a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;
- m. take cognizance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority;
- n. give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilisation and protection of agricultural resources; and
- o. considers and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

Settlement Clusters

All settlement within the Municipality is important in terms of promoting a better livelihood for all. The SDF identified the following clusters of settlements each linked with the proposed nodes.

CLUSTER 1:	
01.	Ruigtesloot, De-Grens, Phedile, Little Trust, Tlholoe & Bollantlokwe
02.	Olverton, Voyenteen, Swartboom, Tlounane & Utsane
03.	Cyferskuil, RDP & Walman
04.	Lebotlwane, Slaagboom & Mmukubyanne
05.	Sutelong, Jonathan, Dikgopaneng, Flynkzyndrift & Ga-Habedi
06.	Ngobi, Dipetlelwane, Transactie, Selepe & Jumbo
CLUSTER 2:	
07.	Lebalangwe, Mmakgabetswane, Rabosula, Kalkbank Trust, Noroki, Swartdam & Mmotong
08.	Mmakaunyane
09.	Motla
23.	Mmakaunyane, Skierlik, Kromkuil & Motla
25.	Moeka, Vuma, Mzimdala 1 & 2, Prutchard Power, Msholoji, Union Buildings
26.	Ratjiejane & Kromkuil

CLUSTER 3:	
13.	Bosplaas East, Carousil View & Papatso View
14.	Dertig, Danhouse, Ramaphosa & Sespond
15.	Greenside
16.	Hani View, Dihibidung & Dunhouse
17.	One & Ten, Opperman, Thulwe, Potoane, Prieska & Makapanstad
19.	Mathibestad
22.	Lefatlheng, Dertig, Ramatla & Bosplaas
CLUSTER 4:	
10.	Dikebu, Moema, Mocheke, Lekgolo, Tladistad & Mmatlhwaela
11.	Mogogelo
12.	Mathibestad, Marcus View (Mathibestad RDP) & Mogogelo
18.	Lefatlheng
20.	Makapanstad
21.	Kgomo Kgomo, Kotant, Moratele & Makapanstad
24.	Mathibestad

Development Corridors

The SDF provides that the identification of development corridors and the focusing of economic development around these corridors could improve the socio-economic opportunities within the MLM. However, limited opportunities exist within communities which are situated along these corridors. Therefore, it is important to understand the sensitivity and functionality of a corridor, and to ensure its mobility function versus that of its accessibility function (NATMAP, 2017). Furthermore, it is more sustainable by focussing economic development, housing and other civil services at the specific strategic nodes identified. The table below depicts the important internal and external linkages of the MLM.

Although not situated within the MLM, the N1 along the eastern boundary of the municipal area can be regarded as an important national transport corridor.

The route through Motla, Swartdamstad up to Makapanstad and from its intersection eastwards and south eastwards through Mathibestad, Dertig and Bosplaats to the Temba node in Tshwane form part of the primary development corridor.

The route north east from Ngobi through Swartboom, Olverton and Cyferskuil provides linkages to the national transport corridor east of the Municipal area.

The tertiary linkages include all the internal routes linking the remaining settlements within the Municipal jurisdiction.

The route from Moretele through Ga-Hebedi and Jonathan facilitates a linkage with the provincially important tourism node around the Klipvoordam and Klipvoordam Nature Reserve. Although not located within the Municipal area, the route from Motla towards Soshanguve can also be considered as a tourism route linking the Tswaing Meteorite Crater Reserve.

The route running along the northern boundary of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality from Hammanskraal in the east through Temba, Stinkwater, Eersterust up to the Winterveld area, can be regarded as an important external linkage

SPATIAL PROPOSALS

SPLUMA requires a Municipal Spatial Development Framework to spatially depict the spatial form of a Municipality for the next five, ten and twenty years, as well as identifying current and future significant structuring and restructuring elements of the spatial form of the Municipality.

Primary Node

The primary node consists of the following of settlements listed below:

- Danhouse
- Sespond
- Ramaphosa
- Dertig
- Mathibestad
- Mathibestad RDP
- Makapanstad

The majority of population reside in Mathibestad and Makapanstad. Mathibestad is the seat of the Moretele Local Municipality. The primary development corridor connects all the settlements listed above. Numerous businesses and community facilities are also located within the node. The following figures represent some economic indicators within the primary node. StatsSA dwelling framework was sourced to determine the amount of additional structures built since 2011. These figures also depict the percentage of land being used for various zoning purposes, as well as the availability of land for any future extension.

Secondary Node

The Secondary Node consist of the following settlements:

- Motla
- Ratjjepane
- Moeka
- Swartdamstad

The majority of the population in the secondary node resides in the settlement Motla, which is also the only formalised area within the node. The primary development corridor runs from Makapanstad towards Swartdamstad and connects Moeka and Motla to the south towards Soshanguve.

The following figures represent some economic indicators within the secondary node. StatsSA dwelling framework was sourced to determine amount of additional structures built since 2011. These figures also depict the percentage of land being used for various zoning purposes, as

well as the availability of land for any future extension. Figure 45 represents a combination of statistical information for all settlements within the secondary node. While Figure 46 to Figure 49 represents individual statistics for each settlement.

Rural Nodes

As previously mentioned the Moretele Local Municipality mainly consist of rural areas. Three Tertiary nodes were identified within the Municipality namely:

- **Tertiary node A:** Moretele/Sutelong
- **Tertiary node B:** Ngobi/Transactie/Swartboom
- **Tertiary node C:** Cyferkuil/Walman/Olverton/ Mogohlwaneng

Development principles:

Principle 1: Urban/Rural edge

The urban/rural edge should be utilised to manage growth within the Tertiary Node C.

Principle 2: Densification

It is recommended that all vacant stands or commonage areas within the settlement boundaries must first be developed before any outward development is considered. The majority of vacant land exist within the Mogohlwaneng settlement with some vacant stands existing within the formalized areas such as Cyferkuil, Walman and Olverton.

Principle 3: Open Space system

Any open space network within the Municipal jurisdiction should not be considered for any development.

Principle 4: Cultivation and Rural Development Plan

Protect any high potential agricultural land and promote small-scale extensive commercial farming activities. Prevent mining activity from encroaching onto high potential agricultural land. The following are proposals in terms of rural development within the Tertiary Node C;

- Provide training to diversify crops.
- Provide infrastructure to farmers in order to undertake graze management

Principle 5: Protect

Any open space network, land with high swelling clays or land close to rivers, dams or wetlands should not be developed. Any development within a conservation area should only take place if the development acquired approval from key environmental departments/and if the development promotes tourism (refer to Table 42).

Principle 6: Economic Zone

It is recommended as far as possible that all business and retail activities should be restricted to the areas indicated A and B on Map 37. Informal trade should also be encouraged at the proposed areas (Refer to Figure 42, Figure 43 and Figure 44).

Principle 7: Manage

The “blue” areas on Map 37 include a 100 metre buffer around Churches, Community Halls, Clinics, Schools and other key community facilities. All taverns, bottle stores and funeral parlours shops should be discouraged in these areas.

Principle 8: Intensify

The areas highlighted in “red” on Map 37 include a 150 metre buffer around land uses such as business activities. These areas should act as little nodes, but only where the following principles are applied;

- Importance (In terms of the function the area serves within the municipality)
- Service and function
- Access to Major corridors
- Link to activity spines and corridors

Principle 9: Access

The node is in close proximity to the R101 which is adjacent to the N1. The secondary linkage connects the node with the Tertiary Node B. Access is also available from the R101 on the eastern side of the node. Furthermore, the road networks connecting various settlements need to be maintained and preserved to facilitate easy access to and from the node.

Principle 10: Industrial Zones

Any existing industrial activities should be strongly supported. Promote future industrial activities within the node

Principle 11: Tourism

Promote tourism opportunities for small scale business enterprises such as the trading of handmade arts and crafts.

Spatial Development Pattern

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 requires a written and spatial representation of a 5, 10 and 20 years desired spatial growth pattern. The following describes the timeframe of how the Secondary node should grow.

Year 0 - Year 5:

- Protect, enhance and promote business activities within the identified areas
- Establish a tourism strategy
- Provide training to local and potential farmers to diversify crops.

Year 5 - Year 10:

- Promote infrastructure development
- Implement the tourism strategy
- Provide infrastructure to farmers

Year 10 - Year 20:

- Future development areas - Only consider this zone when all vacant/commonage areas have been developed within the settlements.

The final SDF is attached as annexure C

15.4 Local Economic Development Strategy

Moretele Local Municipality has identified the following as main objectives of the LED Strategy:

- Increase employment opportunities
- Grow local Gross Domestic Product
- Reduce Poverty
- Increase economic activity
- Conducive Economic Environment
- Competent and Growing SMMEs

Moretele Local Municipality has four main and active economic drivers in the following sectors:



The key players in all these sectors are Small Micro and Medium Enterprises which include Cooperatives and individual business owners.

The strategy provides that Agriculture is the strongest economic pillar with high potential for growth in Moretele Local Municipality. There is a growing need to solve the host of challenges faced by the Agriculture sector in a more integrated manner, within the framework of sustainable development. Rural and inclusive development strategies in the past have moved between maximising growth through promoting commercial crops and emphasising food production / self -sufficiency on one hand and import substitution on the other.

The municipality is expected to allocate resources in ensuring the realisation of the various strategies and programmes outlined in the therein (See annexure D).

15.5 SMME Development Policy

The SMMS Policy provides that its purpose is to enable Moretele Local Municipality to pro-actively:

- Identify and list all SMMEs and Cooperatives existing within Moretele Local Municipality.
- Conduct Skills and capacity audit on all identified and listed SMMEs.
- Identify training needs and programmes relevant for capacity building and closing skills gap in the SMMEs.
- Compile and manage database of all SMMEs.
- Categorise Businesses in the different sectors of the local economy.
- Develop and implement a monitoring tool for growth and development of SMME and their access and participation on the provision of goods and services to Moretele Local Municipality.

The role of the Municipality

Whilst Moretele Local Municipality acknowledges that Enterprise Development and Incubation is not its core function, the Municipality will create a platform for Enterprise Development which will in turn benefit the growth of the Local Economy. Thus, the role of the Municipality shall be:

- Through the LED and Planning Department, to advice and refer SMMEs to relevant Enterprise Development institutions like North West Development Corporation (NWDC), SEDA, KHULA, NEF, IDC etc. for Financial and Non- Financial Support. This department shall play the intra- coordinating role between the Special Projects Office, Supply Chain Management, Finance and other Municipal Departments with regards to
- To be a coordinating and facilitation link between Enterprise Development institutions, National and Provincial spheres of Government.
- To act as a facilitator of joint ventures between established businesses and local SMMEs/Cooperatives to encourage enterprise development and skills transfer.
- To ensure that the listed SMMEs operates in areas that are zoned for business as per municipal by-laws.
- To ensure that LED and Planning Department is well capacitated and staff is trained to provide advisory, support and business plan analysis services to SMMEs and Cooperatives.
- To identify skills gap within the listed SMMEs and come up with relevant training programmes.
- To source and partner with accredited training service providers for identified training programmes of SMMEs.

- In collaboration with Supply Chain Management, to ensure that listed and supported SMMEs participate in the provision of goods and services to Moretele Local Municipality.
- The LED and Planning Director to appoint a committee for selection and screening of SMME and Projects to be supported
- Through a managed Database system, to ensure that there is communication about business opportunities and updates. This shall be through:
 - *SMS Notifications.*
 - *Information and awareness roadshows.*
 - *E-mail notifications.*
 - *Public notices.*
- To develop and maintain a Monitoring and Evaluation system for the listed and supported SMMEs and Cooperatives with regards to:
 - *Employment creation with Youth and Women as a priority.*
 - *Sustainability.*
 - *Ability to pay Municipal rates and services.*

The policy remains a pivotal tool to not only espouse a vision to support and develop local entrepreneurs but a yardstick to measure the efficacy of local economic development strategies in promoting access to emerging opportunities to local businesses. The policy is attached as annexure E.

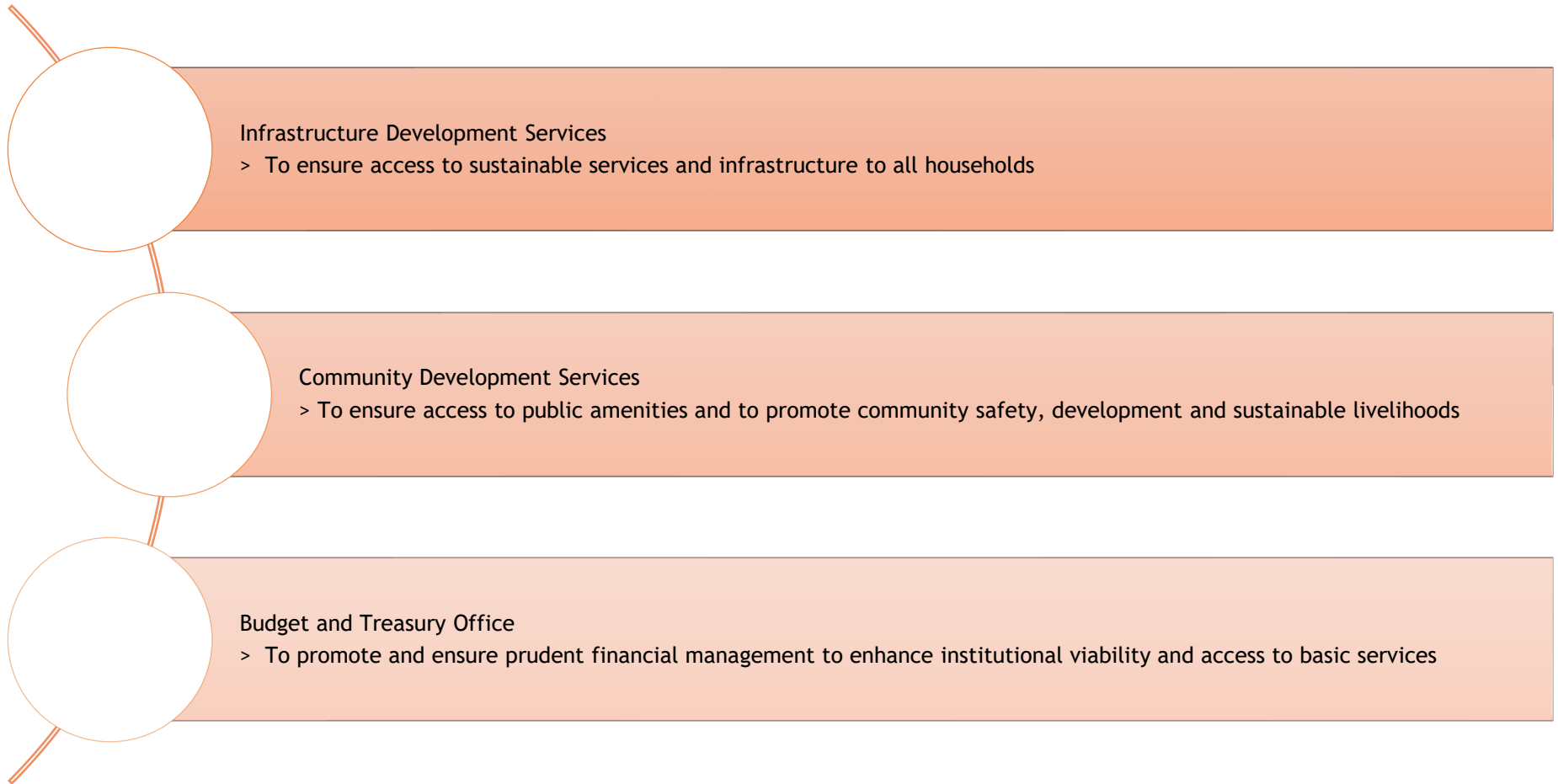
16. ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN

The section below provides a high level picture of the development objectives, indicators and targets which define the operational plan of the municipality consistent with circular 13 issued by National Treasury outlined in the table below:

Component	Description
Monthly Projections of Revenue to be Collected for each Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Municipality has to institute measures to achieve its monthly revenue targets for each source ○ These measures will enable the Municipality to assess its cash flow on a monthly basis with a view to undertaking contingency plans should there be a cash flow shortage or other challenges and positives
Monthly Projections of Expenditure and Revenue for each Vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The monthly projection of revenue and expenditure per vote relate to the cash paid and reconciles with the cash flow statement adopted with the budget ○ The focus under this component is a monthly projection per vote in addition to projections by source
Quarterly Projections of Service Delivery Targets and Performance Indicators for each Vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This component of the SDBIP requires non-financial measurable performance objectives in the form of service delivery targets and other indicators of performance ○ The focus is on outputs rather than inputs ○ Service delivery targets relate to the level and standard of service being provided to the community and include the addressing of backlogs in basic services
Detailed Capital Budget Broken Down by Ward over Three Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Information detailing infrastructural projects per ward containing project description and anticipated capital costs over the three-year period

High level Strategic Objectives of the Municipality

Municipal objectives by Directorate





17. Service Delivery Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Moretele Local Municipality

2020/2021
SDBIP and IDP

IDS (40%)

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
ALL UNITS											
To optimise access to water services	Connect additional households to the water networks	No. of households with piped water inside the yard by June 2021	IDS-W- 01	28 567 households with piped water inside the yard	R35m	1000 households with piped water inside the yard in ward 2 (Olverton, Voyenteen, Utsane and Tlounane and Swartboom) by June 2021	4%	Number	Q1	Site hand over and establishment by September 2020	Minutes
									Q2	2 boreholes drilled & tested, refurbish 3 existing boreholes by December 2020	Progress reports
									Q3	200-yard connection	Progress reports

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
To optimise access to water services	Connect additional households to the water networks	No. of boreholes drilled & equipped by June 2021	ID-W-02	93 boreholes in various	R6.4 m	10 boreholes provided in Motla by June 2021	1%	Number		completed by March 2021	
									Q4	2 elevated tanks & 1000 yard connected by June 2021 Project complete	Completion Certificate
									Q1	Site hand over and establishment by September 2020	Minutes
									Q2	10 Boreholes drilled & tested by December 2020	Progress reports
									Q3	10 Boreholes equipped & complete by March 2021	Completion Certificate
									Q4		
	Connect additional households to the water networks	No. of households with metered yard connection for reduction	IDS-W-03	28 567 households with piped water inside the yard	R17.8 m	Metered yard connections for 500 households in ward 13,14,15,16,17,18 & 22 by June 2021	3%	Number	Q1	100 yard connections complete by September 2020	Progress report and Happy letters
									Q2	250 yard connections	Progress report

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
		of unaccounted for water								complete by December 2020	and Happy letters
									Q3	500 yard connected & 4 zonal meters installed by March 2021	Progress report and Happy letters
									Q4	5 zonal meters & awareness completed by June 2021 Project complete	Completion certificate
To optimise access to water services	Connect additional households to the water networks	No. of households connected by June 2021	IDS-W-04	28 567 households with piped water inside the yard	R25m	Households connected in ward 5 (Seutelong, Ga-Habedi & Flinzylidrift) by June 2021	4%	Number	Q1	Site handed over & established by September 2020	Minutes
									Q2	10km of pipeline reticulated by December 2020	Progress report
									Q3	2 elevated tanks installed & connected by March 2021 Project complete	Completion Certificate
									Q4		
To enhance human	Erect ablution facilities at various wards	No. of toilets constructed	IDS-S-05	29 537 with access to	R25m	1000 VIP constructed in 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16,	4%	Number	Q1	Sites hand over & establishment September 2020	Minutes

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
dignity through adequate sanitation To enhance human dignity through adequate sanitation		by June 2021		basic sanitation		17, 20, 22 & 26 by June 2021			Q2	300 toilets complete by December 2020	Progress report & happy letters
									Q3	600 toilets complete by March 2021	Progress report & happy letters
									Q4	1000 toilets complete by June 2021 Project complete	Completion Certificate
	Erect ablution facilities at various wards	No. of toilets constructed by June 2021	IDS-S-06	29 537 with access to basic sanitation	R6m	300 VIP toilets constructed in ward 1 by June 2021	1%	Number	Q1	Site hand over & establishment by September 2020	Minutes
									Q2	100 toilets completed by December 2020	Progress report & happy letters
									Q3	300 completed by March 2021	Completion Certificate
									Q4		
		No. of toilets	IDS-S-07	29 537 with access to	R6m		1%	Number	Q1	Site hand over & establishment	Minutes

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
		constructed by June 2021		basic sanitation		200 Bio tech toilets constructed in ward 5 by June 2021.				by September 2020	
									Q2	100 toilets completed by December 2020	Progress report & happy letters
									Q3	200 completed by March 2021	Completion certificate
									Q4		
To enhance human dignity through adequate sanitation	Erect ablution facilities at various wards	No. of toilets constructed by June 2021	IDS-S-08	29 537 with access to basic sanitation	R4m	125 Bio toilets constructed in ward 18 by June 2021.	1%	Number	Q1	Site hand over & establishment by September 2020	Minutes
									Q2	75 toilets completed by December 2020	Progress report & happy letters
									Q3	125 completed by March 2021	Completion certificate
									Q4		
		No. of toilets constructed	IDS-S-09	29 537 with access to basic sanitation	R4m	125 Bio tech toilets constructed in ward 19 by June 2021.	1%		Q1	Site hand over & establishment by September 2020	Minutes

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
		by June 2021							Q2	75 toilets completed by December 2020	Progress report & happy letters
									Q3	125 completed by March 2021	Completion certificate
									Q4		
					R6m	300 VIP toilets constructed in ward 23 by June 2021.	2%		Q1	Site hand over & establishment by September 2020	Minutes
									Q2	100 toilets completed by December 2020	Progress report & happy letters
									Q3	300 toilets completed by March 2021	Completion certificate
									Q4		
	Erect ablution facilities in various wards	No. of toilets constructed	IDS-S-10	29 537 with access to basic sanitation	R4m	125 Bio tech toilets constructed in ward 24 by June 2021	1%	Number	Q1	Site hand over & establishment by September 2020	Minutes

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
		by June 2021							Q2	75 toilets completed by December 2020	Progress report & happy letters
									Q3	125 completed by March 2021	Completion certificate
									Q4		
To promote and to ensure integrated and safe road networks	Construction of paved Roads	Number of km paved roads constructed by June 2021	IDS-R-11	88km of roads paved in various villages	R6m	1km of road paved in ward 2 (Olverton) by June 2021	2%	Number	Q1	Site hand over & establishment by September 2020	Minutes
									Q2	1km of layer works complete by December 2020	Progress reports
									Q3	1km paved Project complete by March 2021	Completion certificate
									Q4		

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
To promote and to ensure integrated and safe road networks	Construction of paved roads	Number of km paved roads constructed by June 2021	IDS-R-12	88km of roads paved in various villages	R14m	2,5km of road paved in Ward 3 by June 2021	3%	Number	Q1	Site hand over & establishment September 2020	Minutes
			Q2		2.5km of layer works complete by December 2020				Progress reports		
			Q3		2.5km paved Project complete by March 2021				Completion certificate		
			Q4								
			IDS-R-13		R6m	1km of road paved in ward 20 (Makapanstad) by June 2021	2%	Number	Q1	Site hand over & establishment September 2020	Minutes
			Q2		1km of layer works complete by December 2020				Progress reports		
			Q3		1km paved Project complete by March 2021				Completion certificate		
			Q4								
To ensure access to		Number of community facilities	IDS-C-14	New	R6m	Sports complex constructed in Lebotlwane by June 2021	2%	Number	Q1	Appointment of Contractor	Appointment letter

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
safe and habitable public facilities		constructed by June 2021							Q2	Site handed over & established	Minutes
									Q3	Boundary wall completed, borehole drilled & tested	Progress report
									Q4	Soccer pitch, tennis court project completed	Completion certificate
To ensure access to safe and habitable public facilities	To provide engineering support for the delivery of community facilities.	Number of community halls constructed by June 2020	IDS-C-15	Community hall constructed in Ngobi	R6m	Community hall constructed in ward 25 by June 2021	2%	Number	Q1	Appointment of Contractor by September 2020	Appointment letter
									Q2	Site hand over & establishment by December 2020	Minutes
									Q3	Foundations & wall plates complete by March 2021	Progress report
									Q4	Roof & Community hall complete by June 2021	Completion certificate
To enhance	Construction and erection	Number of high mast-	IDS-H-16	207 high mast lights	R5.5M	10 high mast lights erected in ward 13	2%	Number	Q1	Site hand over & establishment	Minutes

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
public safety through sustainable public lighting	of community lighting for improved public safety	lights erected by June 2021		erected in previous financial year		(Papatso & Bosplaas East) by June 2021				by September 2020	
									Q2	10 high mast lights installed by December 2020	Progress report
									Q3	10 high mast lights connected by March 2021	Completion certificates
									Q4		
		Number of high mast-lights erected by June 2021	IDS-H-17	207 high mast lights erected in previous financial year	5.5m	10 high mast lights erected in ward 20 (Makapanstad) by June 2021	2%	Number	Q1	Site hand over & establishment by September 2020	Minutes
									Q2	10 high mast lights installed by December 2020	Progress report
									Q3	10 high mast lights connected by March 2021	Completion certificate
									Q4		
			IDS-H-18		R5m	High mast lights erected in ward 9,12,14 wards by June 2021	2%	Number	Q1	Appointment of contractor by September 2020	Appointment letter
									Q2	Site hand over & establishment by December 2020	Minutes

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to sustainable services and infrastructure to all households									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
									Q3	8 high mast lights installed by March 2021	Progress report
									Q4	8 high mast lights connected by June 2021	Completion certificate

Moretele Local Municipality

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SDBIP and IDP

CDS (10%)

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to public amenities and to promote community safety, development and sustainable livelihoods									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
ALL UNITS											
To promote community resilience through effective disaster	Develop disaster management plan	Number of Disaster Management Plans developed	CDS - DISASTER-01	New	R50 000	1x disaster plan developed	2%	Number	Q1		Copy of disaster plan
									Q2	Disaster management plan developed	
									Q3		

Municipal Strategic Objective		To ensure access to public amenities and to promote community safety, development and sustainable livelihoods									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
management systems		by June 2021							Q4		
To ensure access to safe and habitable public facilities	Rehabilitation and maintenance of community halls	Number of community halls maintained by June 2021	CDS -FAC-02	4	R836 000	3 Community halls maintained (Jonathan, One en Ten & Moeka Hall)	3%	Number	Q1	Tiling of Moeka hall and florescent lights	Completion report
									Q2	Roofing and tiling of Jonathan hall	
									Q3	Replacing of window pale, door handles x4, re-wiring and lights and painting of one and ten hall	
									Q4		
	To develop and maintain cemeteries	Number of community cemeteries maintained by June 2021	CDS -FAC-03	4	R600 000	3 cemeteries fenced (carousel view, mmakaunyana and voyenteen)	3%	Number	Q1	Mmakaunyana cemetery fenced	Completion report
									Q2	Carousel cemetery fenced	
									Q3	Swartboom cemetery fenced	
									Q4		
To promote and maximize participation in recreation	Develop and maintain recreational facilities	Number of recreational facilities, developed by June 2021	CDS -SPORT- 04	4	R185 000	1 Park developed and equipped (Ngobi)	2%	Number	Q1	Park developed at Ngobi	Completion report
									Q2		
									Q3		
									Q4		

Moretele Local Municipality

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SDBIP and IDP

BTO (10%)

Municipal Strategic Objective		Municipal Financial Viability and Management									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
ALL UNITS											
Ensuring Prudent Financial Management through improved sustainable revenue generation measures	Increased revenue base through the implementation of the MPRA	Number of Supplementary valuation roll developed	BTO-R- 01	General valuation expiring on 2023	R 1 400 000	1x supplementary valuation roll by 30 June 2021	5%	Number	Q1		Supplementary valuation roll
									Q2		
									Q3		
									Q4	Supplementary valuation roll	
	Managing and ensuring effective FBS spending	Increased Number of indigent households receiving free basic services subsidy by June 2021	BTO-Ind - 02	28 000	R 1 200 000	Credible indigent register updated with 1 000 FBS households	5%	Number	Q1		Indigent register
									Q2		
									Q3		
									Q4		

Moretele Local Municipality

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SDBIP and IDP

HR (10%)

Municipal Strategic Objective		To promote and enhance professional institutional development and transformation through improved human resources systems and technology									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
ALL UNITS											
	100% Implementation of Workplace Skills Plan	100% implementation of Workplace Skills Plan by June 2021	HR-WSP-01	100% Implementation of 2019/2020 WSP	1,909 404.00	100% Implementation by June 2021	10%	Percentages	Q1	25%	Certificates, Attendance
									Q2	50%	
									Q3	75%	
									Q4	100%	

Moretele Local Municipality

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SDBIP and IDP Working Document

LED (20%)

Municipal Strategic Objective		To promote and enhance economic development, growth and economic access									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
ALL UNITS											
To maximise the economic potential and growth of the local economy through innovation and improved economic performance	To review the LED Strategy	LED Strategies reviewed by June 2021	LED - ED-01	Obsolete LED Strategy	R350 000	1 X LED strategy Reviewed by June 2021	1%	Number	Q1		Copy of the reviewed LED Strategy
									Q2		
									Q3	Reviewed LED Strategy	
									Q4		
	Empowerment and support to local entrepreneurs	Number of Formal Car Wash developed by June 2021	LED - ED-02	New	R250 000	1 x Formal Car Wash developed by June 2021	1%	Number	Q1		Completion Report
									Q2	1 formal car wash developed	
									Q3	1 formal car wash developed	

Municipal Strategic Objective		To promote and enhance economic development, growth and economic access									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
									Q4		
To cushion vulnerable households from extreme conditions through short-term community work and job opportunities	Create short term job opportunities	Number of community job opportunities created by June 2021	LED -JC- 03	390 employees	R2,886 000	390 EPWP beneficiaries employed	2%	Number	Q1	390 EPWP beneficiaries employed	Contract of Employment
									Q2		
									Q3		
									Q4		
To Maximise the economic potential and growth of agriculture as a critical economic anchor in the local economy	Support and nurture Agricultural Projects	Number of agricultural Projects supported with production inputs by June 2021	LED- AGR- 04	6 Agricultural projects	R 400 000	4 Agricultural Projects supported with production inputs by 2021	2%	Number	Q1	2 Project supported	Award confirmation and letters of support from Projects

Municipal Strategic Objective		To promote and enhance economic development, growth and economic access									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
To promote and enhance the protection and maintenance of a clean and healthy municipal environment	Increase access to waste removal services	Number of clusters(villages) with access to weekly waste removal services by June 2021	LED- ENV- 06	08 clusters with access to waste removal services by June 2021	R21 660 000	weekly waste removal services in 10 clusters(Villages) by June 2021	4%	Frequency	Q1	Collection, transportation, disposal and cleansing of Waste	Monthly signed waste collection report by SP and confirmation from Ward Councillors for the service
									Q2	Collection, transportation, disposal and cleansing of Waste	
									Q3	Collection, transportation, disposal and cleansing of Waste	
									Q4	Collection, transportation, disposal and cleansing of Waste	
	To acquire the Landfill Licence	Development of the Landfill site	LED 07	New	R222 500	Licence landfill site	2%	Number	Q1		Copy of approved landfill licence
									Q2		
									Q3	Approved Landfill Licence	
									Q4		

Municipal Strategic Objective		To promote and enhance economic development, growth and economic access									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
To promote and support Tourism development	Create new jobs, particularly in small and medium enterprises (SMME's)	Tourism Products and projects Developments	LED-TOUR-09	02 Tourism projects	R200 000	2 Tourism Products developed	2%	Number	Q1	1 product/project Implemented	Memorandum of Agreement with beneficiaries or cooperative and Completion Certificate
									Q2		
									Q3	1 product/project implemented	
									Q4		
Compliance with Town Planning Legislations/policies/regulations	Effective land use Management	Number of Town Planning related By-Laws/policies developed and adopted by Council by June 2020	LED-TP-11	1	R200 000	2	1%	Developed and approved by-laws and policies	Q1	Development of terms of reference and approval of draft by-law and policy developed	Council resolution for adoption and gazette Number
									Q2	Stakeholder engagement on the by-law and the policy and consolidation of comments received. Present to council for final approval.	
									Q3	Gazetting of the by-law	

Municipal Strategic Objective		To promote and enhance economic development, growth and economic access									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
									Q4		

Moretele Local Municipality

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SDBIP and IDP

Good Governance (10%)

Municipal Strategic Objective		To promote and enhance effective governance systems for improved service delivery									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
ALL UNITS											
Efficient and effective Audit Management functions provided	To develop risk based internal Audit Plan	Internal Audit Plan approved by June 2021	GG-IA- 01	Internal Audit plan approved (2019/2020)	Operational	1X Internal audit plan approved by July 2020	2%	Number	Q1	Internal Audit Plan approved by July 2020	Approved plan by the Audit Committee
									Q2		
									Q3		
									Q4		
	Account to Council on	Number of Audit	GG-IA- 02	4 X Audit Committee report	Operational	4 X Audit	2%	Number	Q1	1 X Audit Committee reports	Council Resolution

Moretele Final IDP

Municipal Strategic Objective		To promote and enhance effective governance systems for improved service delivery									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
	the work and recommendations of the Audit Committee	Committee reports submitted to Council by June 2021		to Council		Committee reports submitted by June 2020				submitted October 2020	
									Q2	1 X Audit Committee reports submitted January 2021	
									Q3	1 X Audit Committee reports submitted by April 2021	
									Q4	1 X Audit Committee reports submitted July 2021	
Efficient and effective Risk Management functions provided	Review of Fraud Prevention strategy	Fraud Prevention strategy reviewed and approved by June 2021	GG-RISK-03	Fraud Prevention strategy reviewed and approved by council	Operational	Fraud Prevention Strategy approved by June 2021	1%	Time	Q1		Approved Fraud prevention strategy
									Q2		
									Q3		
									Q4	Fraud Prevention Strategy approved by June 2021	
To ensure credible planning for improved outcomes	Review the IDP in accordance with approved Process Plan	2021/2022 IDP Reviewed and approved	GG-IDP-04	2019/2020 approved IDP		1x 2021/2022 IDP Reviewed and	2%	Number	Q1		Copy of the approved IDP
									Q2		
									Q3	1 X Draft IDP approved	

Municipal Strategic Objective		To promote and enhance effective governance systems for improved service delivery									
Strategic Goal	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Indicator Description	Baseline	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Weighting	Unit of Measure	Quarterly Targets	Programme/Project milestone	Portfolio of Evidence
		by May 2021				approved by May 2021			Q4	1 X Final IDP	
Achieve improved in institutional development, transformation and good governance outcomes through implementation of Performance Management	Preparation of the Annual Report consistent with Circular 63 (National Treasury)	2019/2020 Annual Report approved by January 2021	GG-PMS-05	2018/2019 Approved Annual Report	R 278 000	1 X 2019/2020 Annual Report approved by January 2021	2%	Number	Q1		Copy of the approved Annual Report
									Q1		
									Q2		
									Q3	2019/2020 Annual Report approved by January 2021	
									Q4		
Promote participatory development and local democracy through effective oversight	Engage communities and interested stakeholders on the 2019/2020 Annual Report	2019/2020 Annual Report Oversight approved by March 2021	GG-MPAC- 06	2018/2019 Annual Report Oversight	R 200 000	1x 2019/2020 Annual Report Oversight approved by March 2021	1%	Number	Q1		Copy of the Approved Annual Oversight Report
									Q2		
									Q3	Approved Annual Oversight Report	
									Q4		

17. CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL PLANNING 2020/2021(MTREF)

PMU PROJECTS FUTURE PLANNING

Capital Budget Breakdown by Ward

NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY : MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY						
No.	Project name (list of projects which will be implemented for the 2020/21 FY including the PMU admin fees)	Project Category (e.g. water/sanitation/road etc)	Total 2020/21 (WSIG)	Total 2020/21 (MIG)	2020/21 (INTERNAL)	Total Final Budget 2020/21
	WATER		55 000 000	35 288 600	-	90 288 600
1	Motla Water Supply	Water		6 400 000		6 400 000,00
2	Ward 5 (Ga-Habedi, Flikzynlydrift, Seutelong) Water supply Phase 2	Water		26 088 600		26 088 600,00
3	Ward 7 (Legaganeng, Block C, Mmotong, Swartdam, Rabosula, Norokie, Rantlapane) yard connections	Water		2 800 000		2 800 000,00
4	Ward 2 (Olverton, Voyenteen, Swartboom, Utsane, Tlounane) Water Supply	Water	35 175 000,00			35 175 000,00
5	WCDM 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22 conituation	Water	17 825 000,00			17 825 000,00
6	Refurbishment of boreholes in various wards	Water	2 000 000,00			2 000 000,00
	SANITATION		29 400 000,00	30 000 000,00	-	59 400 000,00
1	Basic Sanitation in ward 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23 & 25	Sanitation	29 400 000			29 400 000,00
2	Ward 1(Little & Bolantlokwe) Basic Sanitation	Sanitation		6 000 000		6 000 000,00
3	Ward 18 (Mathibestad) basic Sanitation	Sanitation		4 000 000		4 000 000,00
4	Ward 19 (Mathibestad) Basic Sanitation	Sanitation		6 000 000		6 000 000,00
5	Ward 23 (Kromkuil) Basic Sanitation Phase	Sanitation		6 000 000		6 000 000,00
6	Ward 24 (Mathibestad) Basic Sanitation	Sanitation		4 000 000		4 000 000,00
7	Ward 26 (Ratjiepane) Basic Sanitation	Sanitation		4 000 000		4 000 000,00
	ROADS		-	26 000 000,00	-	26 000 000,00
1	Upgrading of an Internal road in Ward 2 (Olverton)	Roads & Stormwater		11 000 000		11 000 000,00
2	Upgrading of Internal road in Ward 3 (Cyferskuil)	Roads & Stormwater		15 000 000		15 000 000,00
	SPORTS COMPLEX		-	6 000 000,00	-	6 000 000,00
1	Construction of sports complex in ward 4 (Lebotlwane)	Public Facility		6 000 000		6 000 000,00
	HIGH MAST LIGHTS		-	11 000 000,00	-	11 000 000,00
1	Construction of High Mast Lights in Ward 13	High Mast Lights		5 500 000		5 500 000,00
2	Construction of High Mast Lights in Ward 20	High Mast Lights		5 500 000		5 500 000,00
	OTHER		-	-	21 771 000,00	21 771 000,00
1	Municipal Office Building	Building			18 000 000	18 000 000,00
	Steel Cabinets x 4	Furniture			596 000	596 000,00
	Container x 3	Equipment			375 000	375 000,00
	JET Combination Truck	Vehicle			2 800 000	2 800 000,00
	TOTAL		84 400 000,00	108 288 600,00	21 771 000,00	214 459 600,00

18. ORGANISATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) proposed the introduction of performance management systems to local government, as a tool to monitor service delivery progress at local government. It concludes that the integrated development planning, budgeting and performance management are powerful tools which can assist municipalities to develop an integrated perspective on development in their area. It will enable them to focus on priorities within an increasingly complex and diverse set of demands and to direct resources allocations and institutional systems to a new set of development objectives.

Chapters 6 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000), requires local government to:

- Develop a performance management system.
- Set targets, monitor and review performance based on indicators linked to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
- Publish an annual report on performance management for the councillors, staff, the public and other spheres of government.
- Incorporate and report on a set of general indicators prescribed nationally by the Minister responsible for local government.
- Conduct an internal audit on performance report audited by the Auditor-General.
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance.

Section (A) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000 requires every municipality to establish a Performance Management System that is commensurate with its resources and best suited to its circumstances in line with its priorities, objectives, indicators and targets reflected in its Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

It further obliges every municipality to promote a culture of Performance among its political structures, political office bearers, councillors and its administrators and to administer its affairs in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable manner.

In seeking to comply with the above statutory requirement, this document therefore serves a Performance Management Systems Policy Framework for the (Name of Municipality). This framework caters for the development, implementation and roll-out of Performance Management System with the Moretele Local Municipality

During the year, the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG) assisted the (Moretele Local Municipality) to develop an Organisational Performance Management Policy Framework, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and targets linked to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The KPIs include baseline, input, output and outcome indicators, the targets include target dates and HR performance targets and the IDP includes Key Performance Areas (KPAs), priority areas and strategic objectives.

Rationale of Performance Management

The requirement for the development and implementation of a Performance Management System is provided for in legislation, which makes it peremptory for municipalities to comply. The Auditor-General is required to audit municipalities for compliance with legislation and non-compliance will result in adverse consequences.

Policy and Legal Context for PMS

- The White Paper on Local Government (1998)
- Batho Pele (1998)
- The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000).
- The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, (32/2000): Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) , Chapter 3, by the Department Cooperative Governance.
- Guide on Performance Agreements Workshop, 2001, by the South African Local Government Associations (referred to as SALGA Guidelines in short).
- DPLG, 2001, PMS Training Manuals (referred to as PMS Training Manuals in short).
- Municipal Finance Management Act (2003) .
- Municipal Performance Management Regulations (2006) .
- LGTAS and incorporation of specifically Outcome 9
-

Objectives of Performance Management System

- Facilitate increased accountability
- Facilitate learning and improvement

- Provide early warning signals
- Facilitate decision-making
- Recognise outstanding performance

Benefits of Performance Management

- Improved organizational profitability
- Increased employee responsibility
- Equitable treatment of employees
- Enhanced quality of work life

Over and above the benefits listed above, performance management may also provide the following additional benefits, as depicted in the figure below:



Principles that will guide the development and implementation of the Performance Management System

- Simplicity
- Politically driven
- Incremental implementation
- Transparency and accountability
- Integration
- Objectivity

Moretele Local Municipality Performance Management Systems (PMS) Model

- What is a performance Measurement Model
- The value of a Performance Measurement Model
- Criteria of a Good Performance Model

- The Balance Scorecard Performance Model
- The revised Municipal Scorecard Model
- Why (Name of Municipality) will adopt the Revised Municipal Scorecard Model

What is a Performance Measurement Model?

Performance management is defined as a strategic process to management (or system of management), which equips leaders, managers, employees and stakeholders at different levels with a set of tools and techniques to regularly plan, continuously monitor, periodically measure and review performance of the organization in terms of indicators and targets for efficiency, effectiveness and impact. Regulation 7 of the 2001 Performance Regulations requires that every municipality develop a performance management system (PMS) which consists of a performance framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized and managed, and must set out the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders. The regulations further provide in Regulation 13 that a municipality must, after consultation with the community, develop and implement mechanisms, systems and processes for the monitoring, measurement and review of performance in respect of the key performance indicators and targets set by it.

Performance measurement involves determining the extent to which objectives are being achieved through developing indicators and linking them to targets and related standards. Review of performance against set targets is undertaken on a regular basis. A performance measurement framework is a practical plan for the municipality to collect, process, organise, analyse, audit, reflect on and report performance information.

A performance measurement model is the system that is used to monitor, measure and review performance indicators within the above performance management framework. It is a choice about what aspects or dimensions of performance will be measured. It implies the grouping together of indicators into logical categories or groups, called **perspectives**, as a means to enhance the ability of an organization to manage and analyze its performance.

The Value of a Performance Measurement Model

The value of performance measurement models can be summarized as follows:

- Models simplify otherwise long lists of indicators by organizing them into perspectives which will sufficiently represent effective performance;
- Different models differ enormously on what is viewed as key aspects of performance (Key Performance Areas) and can help organizations make their own decisions on a model that fits their context;
- Models help in aligning the relationship between areas of performance when planning, evaluating and reporting;
- Models help align strategic planning and performance management by directly linking Key Performance Areas to priority areas in the strategic plan.
- Building an own model allows municipalities to agree on what areas of performance should be integrated, managed and measured and what values should inform indicators and standards of achievement.

Criteria of a Good Performance Model

The following characteristics should guide the choice of a performance model:

- a) It must be simple to develop and its implementation must be able to be cascaded to the lower levels with ease.
- b) The model must ensure that there is a balance in the set of indicators being compiled.
- c) The balance created by the model must encompass all relevant and priority areas of performance.
- d) The perspectives must be aligned to the IDP objectives.
- e) The model must be able to timeously diagnose blockages in the system.
- f) It must be easy to replicate to all other levels.
- g) It must be easy to integrate with other municipal systems and processes.

The Balanced Scorecard Performance Model

The widely used performance model is the Balanced Scorecard. The Balanced Scorecard ensures that there is balance in the set of indicators being compiled. It was developed as a means to measure performance by combining both financial and non-financial indicators to create a balance between financial and other critical functional areas in organizations. By combining financial indicators

and non-financial indicators in a single report, the Balanced Scorecard aims to provide managers with richer and more relevant information about the activities that they are managing than is provided by financial indicators alone.

The Balanced Scorecard performance model requires the use of scorecards as a systematic approach to assessing internal results while probing the external environment. This Model groups its indicators into four perspectives: financial perspectives, customer perspective, internal perspective and learning and growth perspective.

The Revised Municipal Scorecard Model

A Municipal Scorecard Model is a balanced scorecard adapted for measuring key performance on developmental areas that are relevant to municipal service delivery and the public sector. There are five KPA's that municipalities are required to align their strategic planning on and these cut across every functional area of a municipality. The municipal scorecard measures a municipality's performance through these five perspectives:

- a) The Municipal Development Perspective
- b) The Service Delivery Perspective
- c) The Institutional Development Perspective
- d) The Financial Management Perspective, and
- e) Governance Process Perspective

Why Moretele Local Municipality will adopt the Revised Municipal Scorecard Model?

The **Moretele Local Municipality** has adopted the balanced scorecard model in its adapted Municipal Scorecard Performance Model format. This model consisted of four perspectives, namely;

- (1) Development Impact Perspective;
- (2) Resource Management Perspective;
- (3) Service Delivery Perspective; and
- (4) Governance Process Perspective.

The **Moretele Local Municipality**, having adopted the Municipal Scorecard Performance Model, will align this framework to the revised Municipal Scorecard Model and its performance will be grouped under the following 5 perspectives:

- **The Municipal Development Perspective:** In this perspective the municipality will assess whether the desired development indicators around the performance area of social and economic development is achieved.
- **The Service Delivery Perspective:** This perspective will assess the municipality's performance in the overall delivery of basic and infrastructural services and products.
- **The Financial Management Perspective:** This perspective will measure the municipality's performance with respect to the management of its finances.
- **The Institutional Development Perspective:** This perspective relates to input indicators that measure the functioning of the municipality under areas such as human resources, strategic planning and implementation, performance management and all other indicators that seek to develop and manage the municipal institution.
- **The Governance Process Perspective:** This perspective will measure the municipality's performance in relation to its engagement with its stakeholders in the process of governance, established and functioning governance structures, and good municipal governance processes.

The **Moretele Local Municipality** had adopted a three-level approach of implementing the scorecard. The three levels were:

- The Strategic or Organizational Scorecard Level - reflecting the strategic priorities of the municipality
- The Service Scorecard Level - which captured the municipality's performance in each defined service, provided a comprehensive picture of the performance of a particular service and consisted of objectives, indicators and targets derived from the service plan and service strategies.
- The Municipal Scorecard Level - this was a scorecard meant to reflect strategic priority areas of the municipality, from a district level perspective. However this scorecard was proposed on condition that the municipality and district had clarified their powers and functions and all local municipalities under one district buy into one performance management system.

In reviewing the Policy Framework, a two-level scorecard approach is proposed. The Strategic or Organizational Scorecard will reflect KPA's, objectives, indicators and targets at a strategic level and will align directly with the IDP priorities. This scorecard will follow along the lines of the SDBIP, but will not have the monthly financial cash flow projections and the ward level projects. The second scorecard will be service or departmental scorecards, similar to the one currently used by the municipality. This level

of scorecard will reflect objectives, indicators and targets at a departmental level. This scorecard will also inform the individual scorecards of the Section 57 Managers.

The two levels of scorecards will then become the organizational performance management system (PMS) of the **Moretele Local Municipality**. All reporting on the municipality's performance will be informed by information derived from the two-level scorecard and reflect the municipality's performance on the five perspectives.

In an effort to enhance and promote performance management practice in all the business units and leadership structures, Council has opted to separate the functions of performance management and integrated development planning (which has been one unit for a number of years). This is intended to allow the functions to stand be independent but to mutually influence the overall performance of the municipality. It is hoped that this will ensure that performance management emerges as a key towards administrative improvement and the realization of good governance principles.